THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

A LEXICON OF WAR-WORDS *will be included in our issue for March 20. This supplement defines and pronounces hundreds of words, including names of leaders and places, that have come into prominence during the European War. The edition of this issue will be limited, and orders for it should be placed now to avoid disappointment.*

SUPREMACY OF THE AMERICAN DOLLAR

WITH THE AMERICAN DOLLAR at a premium in the world's exchanges and the balance of trade showing an unprecedented credit on the side of the United States, editorial observers are congratulating this country on the financial ascendency thrust upon it by seven months of European warfare. A few, however, shake their heads apprehensively because this ascendency is due to abnormal causes of uncertain duration, is accompanied by an extreme stimulation of certain branches of our export trade rather than by an even expansion of our commerce as a whole, and may lead, they fear, to a "dumping" of American securities by European holders. Ignoring these misgivings for the moment, we find the Chicago *Herald* declaring that while we have been waiting for news of a decisive victory for one side or the other in Europe, "a great victory has finally been won in America"—a victory which "throws back the forces menacing our industrial and financial well-being." In other words, our financial system has so successfully weathered the storm that "we have become, for the time at least, a creditor instead of a debtor nation." "The financial center of the world, remotely following the westward course of empire, has been given a tremendous push in this direction within a few months," says the New York *World*, "and it remains for Americans, through liberalized policies of trade and finance, to see that this financial center stays where the great war has planted it."

Six months ago we were heavily in debt abroad; to-day the whole world is becoming our debtor. This change from the rôle of debtor to that of creditor is the result of an abnormal demand for our commodities on the part of Europe's warring nations. So great is this demand that, to quote the official statement of our Department of Commerce, "in the six months since August last the monthly trade balance has shifted from an excess of $19,400,000 on the import side to an excess of $145,500,000 on the export side, exceeding that shown by any previous month in the country's history." This, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, "is the index of the new prosperity offered to this nation by events beyond its own control." The same paper goes on to say that the foreign demand for our goods is increasing at a rate which should so stimulate our industries as to enable the nation to throw off quickly the burden of unemployment under which it has bent.

In the same six months during which the main currents of our foreign trade were reversed, foreign exchange swung from the highest to the lowest levels ever recorded. Thus last August, as the New York *Commercial* reminds us, "it cost seven dollars to remit a pound sterling from New York to London," altho the normal value of a pound is $4.86⅝. A few weeks ago the exchange value of the pound sterling touched the low record of $4.79. The same condition, differing only in degree, is reflected in exchange-rates in Germany, France, and Italy. As the Boston *News Bureau* remarks, "the problem that was ours in August is Europe's in February," the main difference being that "our predicament then, tho acute, was bound to be brief, while Europe's is problematically indefinite." Something of what the present exchange situation means to the United States may be gathered from the following paragraph in the New York *Commercial:*

> "With exchange-rates at a point that should drive gold into New York, we will be able to collect interest from the rest of the world on our own terms, just as London has been doing for a century. Great Britain, France, and other countries must pay us for our forbearance in not demanding our golden 'pound of flesh' if they can not ship gold. Their only other loophole is to sell back to us the American securities they hold in sufficient volume to counterbalance the fast-growing balance of trade in our favor. Such sales are being made every day, but not in sufficient volume to steady the foreign-exchange market."

International finance is a complicated affair, says *The Commercial*, "but it nevertheless depends on simple principles." In illustration, it continues:

> "When a wealthy London merchant buys large quantities of merchandise in New York and sells little in return, he owes money in New York on which he must pay interest until he settles the bill. If he owns American securities he can sell them here to pay his debts. If he prefers to remain in debt and hold his American stocks and bonds, he must think highly of them, but he will sell them if their price rises to a figure that satisfies him. That individual London merchant is Great Britain and the rest of Europe rolled into one, for what applies to one man is true of an empire or a continent. In normal times the world settles individual balances just as two merchants trading with

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each other settle their accounts. The one that has sold the other less than he has bought pays the difference in cash.

"At the present rate our exports will exceed our imports by at least a billion dollars this year. Our banks are able to finance this trade, and the world knows it, the proof being the low rate of sterling exchange and their forbearance in not demanding gold.

"This money is going into the pockets of the farmers, the manufacturers, and the mechanics producing what is exported, and the farmers are receiving at least a billion dollars more for last season's products than they ever got before. 'Dollar exchange' has come into its own all over the world, and at present our foreign trade is limited only by the available cargo room. The United States possesses tremendous wealth, and recent additions to these riches are still liquid and should be in active circulation. This surplus wealth should now be pouring into domestic trade channels. When the flow starts business will boom overnight. All that is needed to open the floodgates is a little more confidence."

So far as trade with the United States is concerned, explains the New York *Globe*, "German currency is at a 10 per cent. discount, and British and French currency at a 1 per cent. discount." And in the New York *Sun* we read:

"American dollars are in tremendous demand all over the world. They have never been so badly wanted as to-day, and if all signs do not fail, the limit of demand for them is not even faintly visible. . . . . . .

"The rest of the world can not now send us goods in quantity to square its obligations. It can part with but little cash, but we do not require gold. We have enough of that and to spare. What we can do is to extend credit which will temporarily solve the foreign-exchange problem, and if we go on piling up international credits in sufficient quantity we will eventually acquire a control of the international exchanges which after the war no other nation may be able to dispute.

"This at the bottom is the real and important significance that the fall in the British pound sterling, in French francs, and in German marks has for us. The world's financial capital has shifted, or is shifting. From the standpoint of the money market, New York is now in London's former place, or will be before long, provided circumstances do not shake our neutrality in the European War."

"The American dollar is bigger than ever before," remarks the New York *Herald*, and in *The World* we read:

"The scramble for American dollars or American credit is practically universal and has become acute. To get either, the belligerent and other peoples are offering unheard-of prices in their own money. They do not want the dollars to take away. They want them here and to be spent here. Unable or unwilling to send their own gold in payment of the enormous purchases made to supply their war and other needs, they are willing to sacrifice great sums of money in substituting promises to pay gold later on.

"During January alone they took from the United States $145,500,000 worth of goods above what were paid for in exports to the United States. After making all allowances for our current invisible indebtedness abroad, this represents an accumulation of American credit against the outside world at the rate of over a billion dollars a year. It represents a continued and unprecedented command of the world's exchanges from New York, an increasingly powerful tendency from sterling to dollar exchange in settlement of the world's trade balances."

Mr. Theodore H. Price, a financier interested in cotton, iron, and railroads, estimates in the New York *Outlook* that "our balance on the 'international account current' for the year 1915 will exceed the previous record by at least $800,000,000." Mr. Price adds:

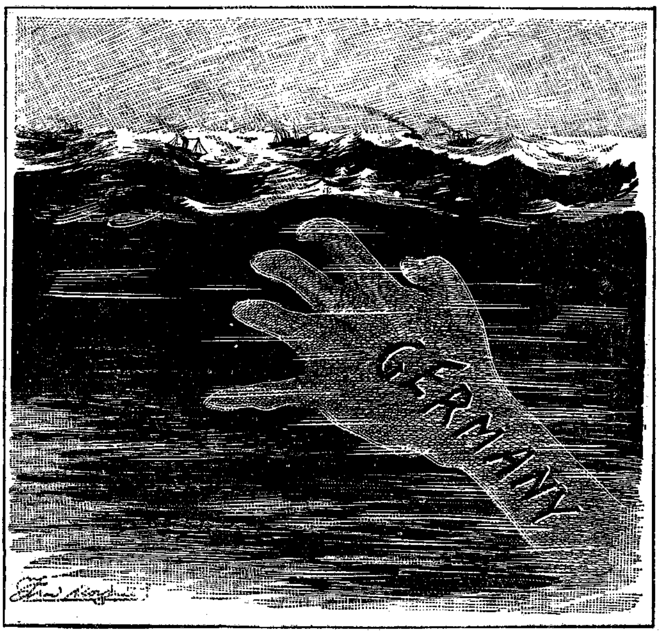
"What we are doing is in effect exchanging merchandise at war-prices—in the case of wheat, $1.50 per bushel—for interest-bearing securities at the depreciated values caused by the war borrowing. If arithmetic is not a fallacious science, the exchange should be highly advantageous to the United States."

The Springfield *Republican* suggests that the low level of foreign exchange is not due only to the enormous balance of trade in favor of the United States, but also to a quiet transfer of much private capital from the countries at war to American financial centers in order to insure its safety.

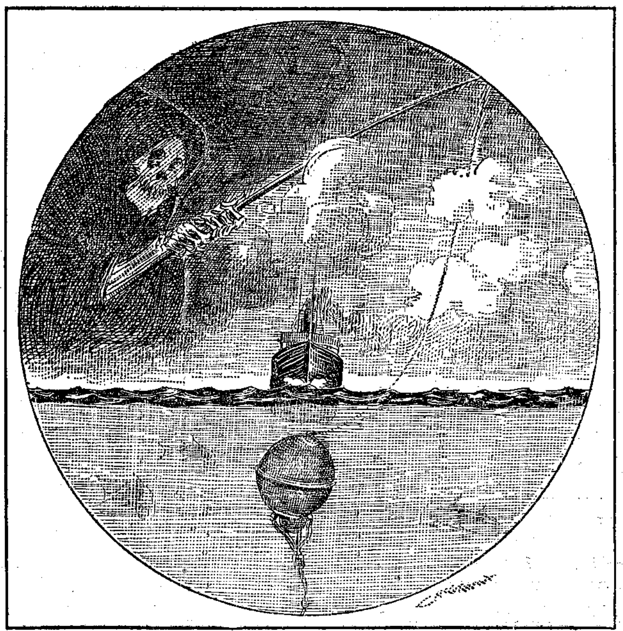
Turning to those critics who fail to see an unmixed blessing in our enormous trade balance and in the dominance of the American dollar in foreign exchange, we find the Philadelphia *Inquirer* complaining that "the increase in foreign trade is only partially restoring domestic business conditions to the normal," and in the New York *Times* we read:

"Foreign trade is best when it is in full volume on both sides the account, and does not create huge balances which can not be settled in the way of natural trade. January's foreign trade is unbalanced on both sides. The exports are swollen by foodstuffs which make the cost of living burdensome here, as in the war-afflicted countries. Imports are diminished because the warring countries have nothing they can send us. . . . . . .

"If we continue selling without buying proportionately, foreign prices will continue to rise in their money, and even also in ours, so urgent is buying in war-times. It is a case where both



GERMANY UNDER ALL.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



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"ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

DAVY JONES'S NEW ALLY.

UNDER THE STARS AND STRIPES IN BELGIUM.

School children of Brussels leaving the Musée Communal after a distribution of toys from America.

buyers and sellers would prefer to have prices kept more nearly normal. . . . . . .

"The excessive price and volume of our exports of breadstuffs —$55,687,445, or more than double any other January—are directly and logically connected with the daily declines of American securities. . . . Buoyancy in foreign trade is, therefore, associated with depression in the stock market. . . . . . .

"An excessive foreign credit is a blessing which we would gladly exchange for domesticprosperity."

ON THE WEED-GROWN WAR-PATH

"A VOICE OUT OF THE PAST speaks in the news that there has been a recurrence of Indian-fighting," exclaims one editor, his thoughts reverting to the last great battle of Indian history, twenty-five years ago, when Sitting Bull was defeated at Wounded Knee. And on both news and editorial pages the recent outbreak of a parcel of "bad Piutes," under Tse-ne-Gat, otherwise known as "Everett Hatch," his father, "Old Polk," and Chief Nad Posey, has struck a note of romance reminiscent of Cooper and his Leather-stocking Tales. In the news stories of this disturbance in extreme southeastern Utah we meet such phrases as "the medicine-men began their chanting," "the long wailing of the tribal song," "the Indians surround the town and threaten a massacre," "war-whoops" and "war-dances," and the following description of the white men's first attack on Tse-ne-Gat's band in their improvised fort on the run of Cow Cañon, in the dusk of early morning:

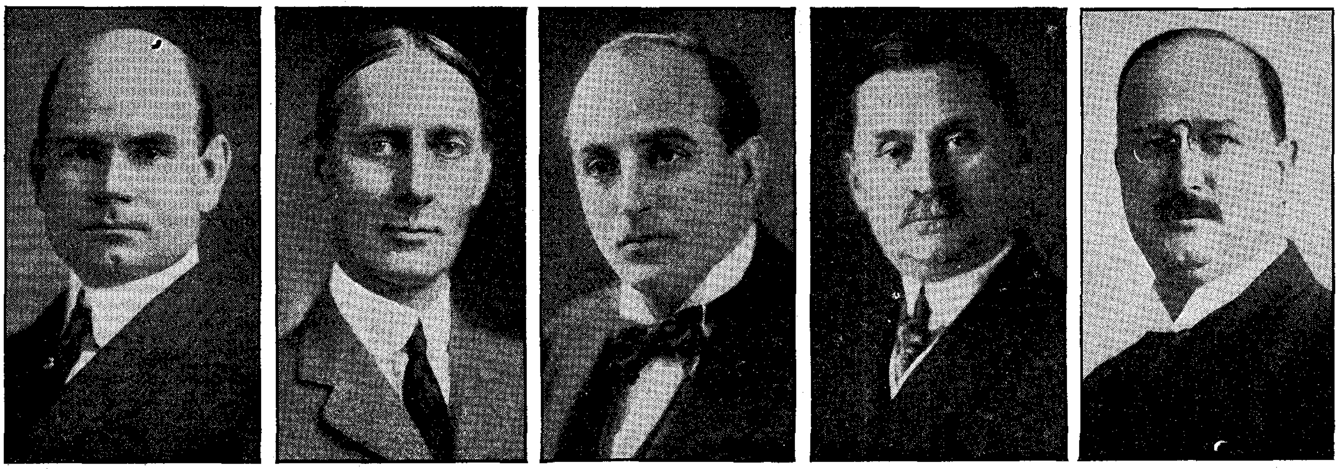
> "At that time there was a faint flicker of fire coming from the stone fort and great volumes of green smoke were pouring upward. The wailings of the women and children had ceased and the medicine-man, who has been mixing medicine for the last three days, could not be heard.
>
> "Old Indian fighters in the posse immediately divined that something was wrong, and advised that a part of the posse ride to the south end of the cañon and head off the Indians. The posse started with a rush for the fort, but not a shot greeted it. When they reached the fort they found a few old blankets, a half a beef, and some sticks of sage-brush. The Indians had abandoned the fort."

The present difficulty had its origin last October, when Tse-ne-Gat, of the Piute, or, more properly, Pah-Ute tribe, was indicted by a Federal grand jury for the murder of a Mexican horse-thief, and took to the war-path in consequence. He joined some two hundred other Utes on the Navajo Reservation in San Juan County, Utah, and defied any one to come and get him. The first clash between the white men and Indians came in the third week in February, when United States Marshal Aquila Nebeker took up the redskins' challenge and, at the head of a posse "containing the best rifle-shots on the cattle-ranges and the mountains of southern Colorado and Utah," met the renegades near Bluff, Utah. The Indians, in a brief parley following the first exchange of shots, declared for "no surrender." As a consequence, in the midst of a howling blizzard, the Marshal's forces were just deciding to take the Indians by storm when—in the language of the dime novel, but quoting actually from the newspaper dispatches—"just at that moment there was a wild war-whoop in the rear and Marshal Nebeker and his men discovered that they were surrounded" by a second Ute party under Chief Nad Posey. In the hot fighting that followed, one white man and two Indians "bit the dust." The posse withdrew with difficulty, to take up a series of scattered skirmishes, gradually rounding the Indians up west of the San Juan River. Marshal Nebeker's determination to get his man has made him decline all advice to call out troops to his aid, tho other posses from Colorado and Utah have reenforced him, including twenty-five Navajo police from the Shiprock Agency.

"Not in twenty years," exclaims the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "has there been so close an approximation to a real Indian war," altho others consider the whole affair much exaggerated. The New York *Evening Sun*, under the title at the head of this article, remarks that it "sounds more important than it is, thanks to the old-time Indian wars which it calls to mind." Assistant Attorney-General Warren's opinion of the outbreak approximates the general estimate, when he remarks:

> "The Indian situation in Utah is serious. This particular Indian is a common murderer and must be arrested if it takes the whole United States Army. These Indians must not get the idea that the Department of Justice is afraid to arrest them."

"The outcome of the uprising was foreordained," agrees the Baltimore *American*, and "the subjection of the Piutes will be complete" when the rebellion is crusht. It is pointed out by some that the Tse-ne-Gat affair does not do justice to the Piute tribe, who, in Gen. Nelson A. Miles's opinion, are "as a general thing a peaceful people."



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WILLIAM J. HARRIS. GEORGE RUBLEE. JOSEPH E. DAVIES, Chairman. EDWARD N. HURLEY. WILLIAM H. PARRY.

THE FIRST FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION APPOINTEES.

THE NEW SUPREME COURT OF TRADE

A NEW SUPREME COURT—a Supreme Court of Commerce—is set up in this country, it is being remarked, with the appointment of the members of the Federal Trade Commission. When they get to work, says the New York *Sun*, not too jubilantly, "all our important economic activities within the constitutional reach of Washington will proceed under national control, the Interstate Commerce Commission running transportation services, the Federal Reserve Board running the banks, and the Federal Trade Commission running manufacture and commerce." While conservative New York papers like *The Journal of Commerce*, *Sun* (Ind.), *Times* (Ind. Dem.), and *Herald* (Ind.) do not see in this new board much more than an experiment of doubtful value to the business of the country, New York business men at a recent Merchants Association meeting spoke of it as "a real avenue of hope for business." And on the same occasion the man since appointed to head the Commission said: "There is a promise of definite aid in this, that here will be a body of men who will be originally, and, if that be not admitted, who certainly will be finally, a tribunal of business experts with broad, disinterested information as to the industry of this country."

But, as various newspapers have been saying ever since the passage of the Trade Commission Bill, the value of the Board depends upon its personnel. President Wilson's appointments are described thus in a press dispatch from Washington:

> "Joseph E. Davies, a lawyer, now Commissioner of Corporations, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and active Democratic leader in Wisconsin.
>
> "William J. Harris, now Director of the Census, formerly president of a Georgia fire-insurance company, and former chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Georgia, having served as Mr. Wilson's campaign manager there.
>
> "William H. Parry, of Seattle, Wash., former editor of *The Post-Intelligencer*, chairman of the committee which financed the Alaska-Yukon Exposition, once city treasurer of Seattle.
>
> "George Rublee, of New Hampshire, a lawyer formerly associated in practise first with Victor Morrowitz and then with Cotton & Spooner, both of New York, and recently active with Louis D. Brandeis in shaping the program of antitrust legislation.
>
> "Edward Nash Hurley, business man of Illinois, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association."

The law creating the Board provided that but three could be members of the same political party. Hence we find Messrs. Davies, Harris, and Hurley set down as Democrats, and Messrs. Parry and Rublee described as Progressives.

After noting the complex character of the duties devolving upon these five men—which will be described a few paragraphs further on—the Washington *Post* (Ind.) declares that "the learning, legal ability, technical knowledge, expert trade experience, discretion, and integrity that will be required to discharge these duties are greater than those required of any court in the United States, not excepting the Supreme Court." Honorable and conscientious as *The Post* believes all the five to be, it doubts their fitness for the positions to which they are appointed, saying:

> "They are all inexperienced men—inexperienced as to the nature and extent of the momentous work they are called upon to initiate and conduct.
>
> "They are not equipped for the work. They have not the broad judicial, commercial, statesmanlike equipment which is required.
>
> "They do not possess the national view-point. They are men of local experience only. . . . . . .
>
> "The strongest, ablest, most conspicuously successful business men in the United States, consecrated patriotically to this service, should be members of the trade commission. The country should have been searched for its wisest jurists, its greatest captains of business, for this task."

The New York *American's* (Ind.) financial editor writes in similar vein. Of the five appointees, "only one has established anything of a national reputation for practical ability in handling important business activities." That, we are told, "is the virtually unanimous verdict of the foremost men of affairs in this part of the country." The writer, Mr. B. C. Forbes, quotes one business man of national fame as calling it "a pity the President did not find heavier men for such tremendous responsibilities as are thrown upon the Trade Commission." And a friend and admirer of the President is reported as saying: "With the whole country to choose from, I would have thought Mr. Wilson could get men who would have inspired more confidence throughout the business world."

Like disappointment is voiced by the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* (Rep.), which also hint at "politics." Republicans in Washington are said in the dispatches to object to the selection of Progressives as minority members. The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) puts the political case against the appointments as follows:

> "To make places for 'deserving Democrats' and to vitalize a moribund third party organization which might be very useful to the Democracy in 1916 were evidently the motives which really controlled the President's action. Mr. Davies is the secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and has long been a worker in Democratic national campaigns. Mr. Harris is a protégé of Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, and was put two years ago, through the latter's influence, at the head of the Census Bureau, displacing an expert statistician. The two non-Democrats on the Commission are Progressives, one with

Republican and the other with Democratic leanings. The trail of partizan politics is over the whole performance."

In defending the President's appointments, the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Evening Post* (Ind.), Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) assert first of all that he has certainly complied with the political requirements of the law. "The law does not provide that the President shall appoint any Republicans at all, but," asks *The World*, "if a Progressive Republican is not a Republican, what is he?" The only objection *The World* has heard from Republican sources is that "the two Republicans nominated to the Commission by Mr. Wilson are progressives." But "this is a disability that they must share with more than half of the men who voted the Republican ticket in 1914." So *The World* notes that however desirous Republican Senators may be of discrediting the President, "it is quite a different matter when discrediting the President involves an affront to more than half of the voters who must be relied on in 1916 to give the Republican party a fighting chance at the polls."

The Trade Commission, representing in its composition "very little politics and a good deal of practical and legal knowledge, promises well," so the New York *Evening Post* thinks. Its belief that "the only honest criticism of the President's choice is that some of the men selected by him are not nationally prominent" leads the New York *Commercial* to remark:

> "The ablest and most upright men do not always bask in the limelight of publicity. Genius for getting free advertising does not make a man a great lawyer, surgeon, engineer, or financier. . . . Bearing these facts in mind, much of the criticism of President Wilson's choice is premature, to say the least."

The appointment of the Trade Commission is considered the final word in the Democratic program for the regulation of business. The Clayton Antitrust Bill was intended to provide business with some concrete, specific definition of what it could not do. The Trade Commission Bill, in President Wilson's words, was framed to meet the desire of business men for "the advice, the definite guidance, and information which can be supplied by an administrative body." The purpose of the Trade Commission, according to the Act creating it, says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*,

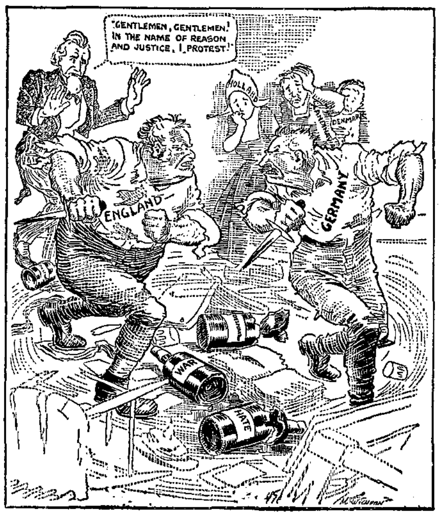
> "Is to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations from using unfair methods of competition in commerce. Whenever the Commission has reason to believe that any unfair method of competition is being used, it is authorized to issue a complaint against the suspected offender and fix a time for a hearing. Individuals or corporations so cited have the right to show cause why an order should not be issued requiring cessation of alleged violations. If such orders eventually are issued and violations complained of are not stopt, the Commission may apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for enforcement of its order. Judgments of the court would be subject to review by the Supreme Court.
>
> "The Trade Commission also has power to compile information and make investigations concerning the organization, business, conduct, practises, and management of corporations and of their relation to other corporations and associations, and to require filing of information by such firms and corporations concerning their affairs. It also is empowered to investigate trade conditions with foreign countries, and report to Congress with recommendations. In connection with this feature of the work, President Wilson, in a recent speech, indicated that the Commission could do the work of a tariff commission."

Turning, in conclusion, to an even better authority, namely, the first chairman of the Trade Commission, we find Mr. Davies stating that its broader purpose is

> "to supply a tribunal, if you please, that is quasi-judicial and quasi-administrative in effect, which is designed to reduce the inconveniences of the law's delay, consistent with constitutional limitation and which will seek to brush aside red tape, which may bind industrial and commercial enterprise and opportunity, and afford more ready and convenient accommodation for business to the requirements of the Government, and as well afford a mass of coordinated information as to the industry of the country, and a body of disinterested business experts, . . . for the service of all of the people of the United States."

Mr. Davies sees in the creation of the Commission "promise of great helpfulness" to American business. Quoting him further:

> "There are 306,000 corporations doing business in this nation; there are 314 different classes of industries that constitute the business of the nation. There is no agency in government or elsewhere to-day that has at its finger-tips a coordinated mass of information as to the constitution of the whole business of the country: how much money is invested in these various classes of industry; what is the degree of concentration in each; what is the integration one with the other; what are the problems in processes—what are the problems in the local markets; what are the problems in the foreign markets. Consistent with a due regard to the interests of fairness, . . . this great body and mass of information will be available for the business men of this country through this governmental agency. . . . . . .
>
> "Still another helpful possibility of the situation lies in the fact that this Commission can be called in by the courts to aid in the formation of dissolution decrees in the event of a suit in equity being filed and a decree being about to be entered. That gives this assurance that not only will legal talent be addrest to the legal problems involved, but that a body of disinterested experts will finally be available to the courts to furnish technical and economic information in such a situation.
>
> "Another situation that is potential with aid to industrial and commercial enterprise may be found in the provision which enables the Attorney-General to call upon the Commission for recommendations as to how corporations may make readjustments to comply with the law."


"GENTLEMEN, GENTLEMEN! IN THE NAME OF REASON AND JUSTICE, I PROTEST!"
HOLLAND
DENMARK
ENGLAND
GERMANY
WAR
HATE

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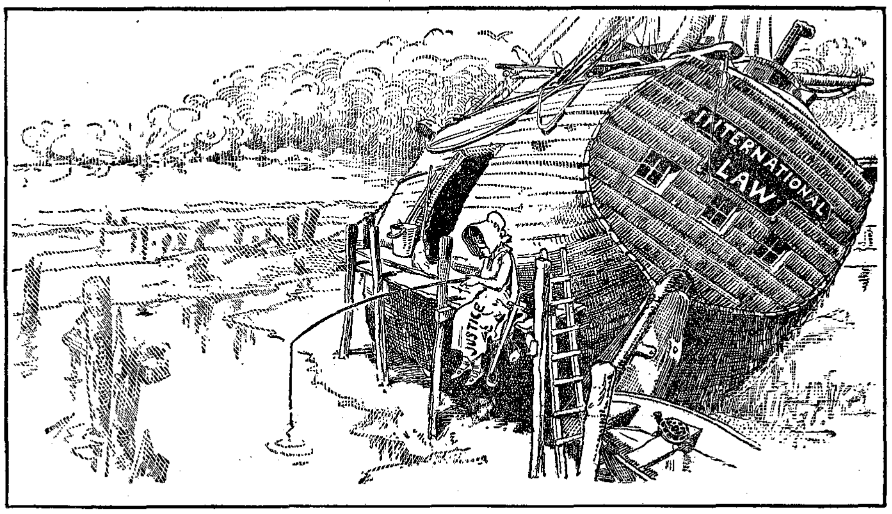
USELESS TO ARGUE WITH DRUNKEN MEN.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.



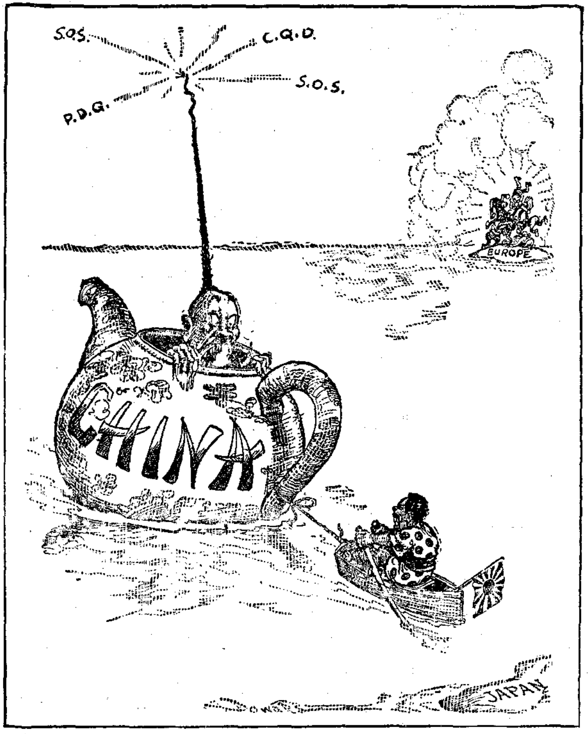
INTERNED—FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

STUDIES IN FUTILITY.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS ON CHINA

WHAT IS OUR DUTY, some are asking, when Japan makes demands which China regards as so unreasonable that it lays them before our Government? Further, what will be the effect of these new developments upon China and the rest of the world, and how has this rather perplexing situation come about? Some editors insist that our Government act at once to prevent the "subjugation" of China, which they see imminent. Others recall our part in maintaining the "open door" in China, and urge a firm diplomatic protest against Japan's "slamming the door shut with a bang." Still others can see no justification for any aggressive stand, and believe that whatever may come to pass between Japan and China, this country could have little to say about it. Talk is heard of Japan establishing a Monroe Doctrine for Asia, of a revival of the "Asia for the Asiatics" movement, and of Japanese conquest or colonization in China. Compliance with certain of the Japanese demands, says the New York *Times*, "would seriously impair the sovereignty of the Chinese Republic," as it would practically pass under Japanese control.



EVERYBODY BUSY.

—Bowers in the Newark *Star*.

The present crisis arose from the presentation of a series of Japanese demands to the Chinese Government in January. But the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*, situated some 5,000 miles nearer Japan and China than are New York and Washington, and in a territory where the Mongolians are a present and pressing problem, traces further back the causes that have "brought Japan and China to the verge of war." For, when Japan first attacked Tsing-tao, China's request that the belligerent keep within a specified war-zone was not granted by Japan. This, we are told, "was the first cause of grievance." Then, "after the fall of Tsing-tao, Japan established its military occupation and several branches of civil administration in the Shantung peninsula," and China soon protested against this, "a second cause of grievance."

Soon after, says this writer, "China addrest a series of notes to Japan stating that, as Tsing-tao had fallen, there was no longer need for the 'war-zone,' and requesting the withdrawal of the Japanese troops." Japan replied that she could not comply with the request, and a series of notes ended with what "is understood to have been a sharp rejoinder that Japan would do as she saw fit on the Shantung peninsula."

Further resentment was aroused, the Hawaiian editor continues, by Japan's commercial regulations at Tsing-tao. The Japanese and Chinese press are said to be doing little to smooth matters over. On the contrary, "while Japan is urged to shake the mailed fist at her neighbor, China is likewise urged not to tremble at the menace." Quotations from such editorial exhortations appeared, as our readers may remember, in our issue of November 21. The article in *The Star-Bulletin* concludes:

> "The Chinese is fiercely resentful when his public rights are given to foreigners by the Government. He will fight, if it comes to that, tho the Chinese Army has not had the training of the efficient fighting machine of Japan. And on the sea, of course, China is hardly a factor."

Some misunderstanding seems to exist as to just what the demands are. In Japan's memorandum to the Powers, eleven were specified. A later Chinese memorandum spoke of twenty-one. According to a version of the latter appearing in the Chicago *Herald*, Japan asks for a transfer of all the German rights in the Shantung peninsula, and certain additional guaranties. She also demands a number of guaranties tending greatly to strengthen her position in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. But the demands refused by China were more sweeping in their character, and are said by the Chinese to have been purposely omitted from the Japanese note. The Japanese contention is that they were never more than informal suggestions, and are likely to be waived for the present. Besides asking important commercial, railroad, and mining privileges in China, the following additional demands were made by Japan, according to *The Herald's* text:

> "China shall not alienate or lease to other countries any port, harbor, or island on the coast of China.
>
> "China shall employ influential Japanese subjects as advisers for conducting administrative, financial, and military affairs.
>
> "China and Japan shall jointly police the important places in China.
>
> "China shall purchase from Japan at least half the arms and ammunition used in the whole country, or establish jointly in Japan factories for the manufacture of arms.
>
> "Japan shall have the right to propagate religious doctrines in China."

Japan holds that her demands do not violate the "open-door" agreement concerning China made with this country. She is paying, according to a statement sent from her Peking legation to a Chicago *News* correspondent, "due respect to the rights and privileges of other Powers. Japan will adhere strictly to the policy of maintaining the open door and equal opportunity."

But some of our editors are skeptical. The Detroit *Journal*, for instance, is convinced of Japan's intention "to subjugate completely her now defenseless neighbor." The Macon *Telegraph* agrees with the San Francisco *Chronicle* that Japan "has no race suicide, and needs a place in the sun, and China offers her best opportunity for expansion," and declares that, with Europe at war, "Japan's hour has come."

Whatever it all may mean, declares the New York *Sun*, speaking for several of its contemporaries—

> "This country can not by any possibility let Japan's forward movement go by default. . . . For the United States to assent even by silence to such an assumption of overlordship in a field where we have definite interests and have asserted the right to be heard would be tantamount to an abandonment of all pretension to be a Power in the world sense."

On the other hand, the New York *Herald* quotes a number of New York authorities on Far-Eastern matters who assert that the United States should take no action. The opposition to the Six-Power loan is cited as one bar to this country's taking an aggressive stand. One observer suggests that we would benefit from the situation in that "if room were provided for the surplus population in Manchuria, there would be little likelihood of the subjects of the Mikado turning their attention to California." And the Salt Lake *Tribune* says:

> "While the American people will look with disfavor upon the policy of the Japanese Government, they will not be inclined to urge their Government on to any conflict with Japan."

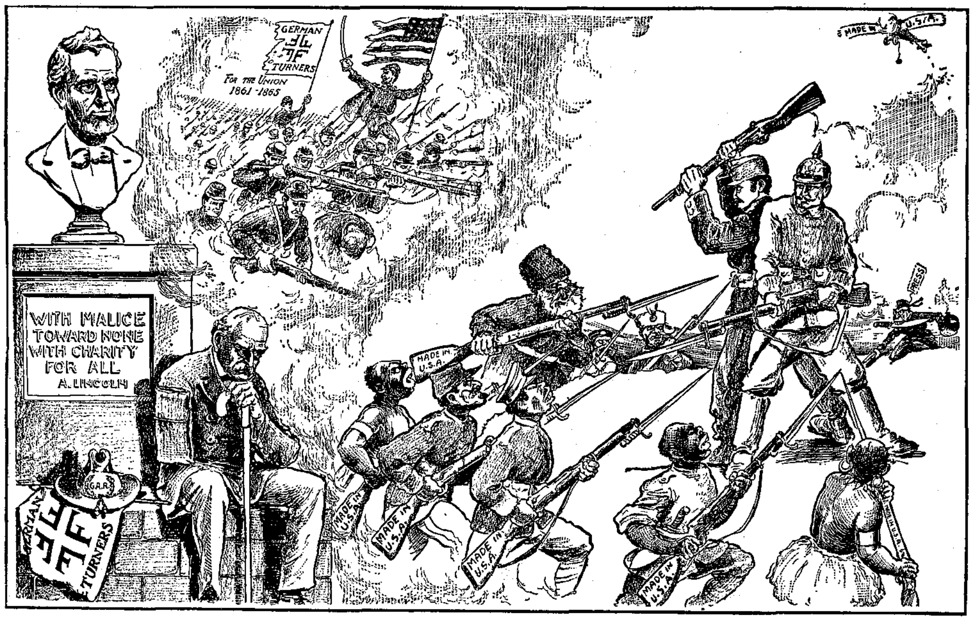
GERMAN-AMERICAN DISTRUST OF THE ADMINISTRATION

DEEP DISSATISFACTION with the policy of the Administration toward Germany finds expression in the German-American press all over the country, and is particularly marked in their editorials on our Government's recent notes on Germany's submarine blockade of England and its danger to American shipping. If German-American feeling plays a part in politics, we may have a new "issue" here for 1916 that may inure to the President's disadvantage or advantage, according to the feeling of the majority of voters. The German-American papers without exception comment on the difference in tone in the note to England on the misuse of the American flag and the note to Germany, and more than hint at a pro-English bias on the part of President Wilson and his Cabinet. They object to the different tone of certain passages in the two notes. Thus in the English note the United States Government expresses a hope that—

"His Majesty's Government will do all in their power to restrain vessels of British nationality in the deceptive use of the United States flag in the sea area defined by the German declaration, since such practise would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly Power navigating those waters and would even seem to impose upon the Government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels in case of an attack by a German naval force."

In the other note the German Government is warned that the sinking of an American ship would be:

"An indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard, indeed, to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments."



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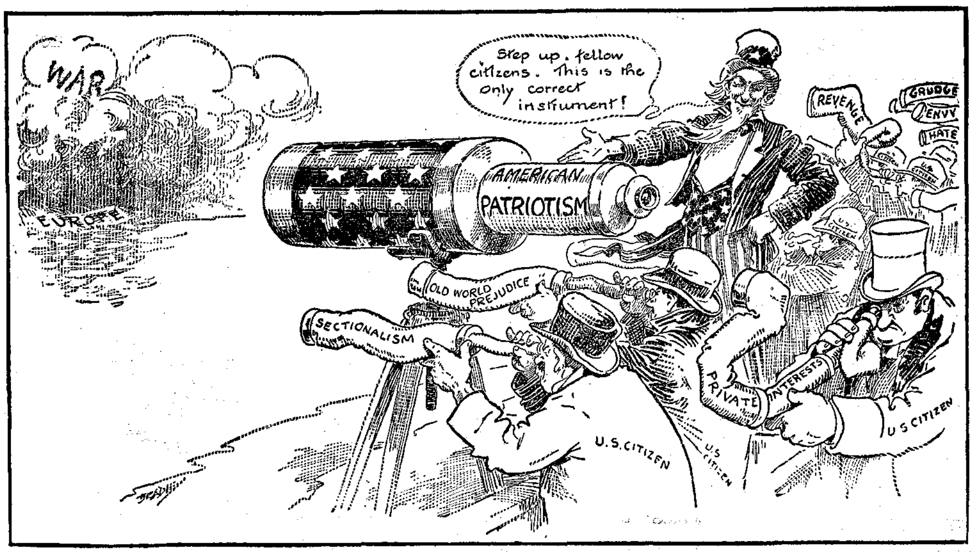
IS THIS THE REWARD?
An appeal to the Turner Societies in the United States.
—Stuyvesant in *The Vital Issue.*

And the note then proceeds to hold Germany responsible in the following terms:

"If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial Government of Germany to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas."



THE UNPOPULAR GLASS.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*

Writing in the New York *Fatherland,* Mr. George Sylvester Viereck says:

"We throw honey-cakes to the British Lion. We do our best to annoy the German Eagle. . . . President Wilson is a modern Janus. His neutrality has two faces. One, smiling, apologetic, is turned to Great Britain; the other, scowling, malevolent, glowers upon the Germans. . . . Is it possible to avoid the suspicion that our State Department unduly favors Great Britain? The voice is the voice of Lansing, but the words derive their inspiration from Downing Street. Bryan leaps up into the air and gesticulates, but Sir Edward Grey pulls the strings."

Another leader of German-American opinion expresses his distrust of the President with equal vigor. Mr. Herman Ridder writes in the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung:*

"We stand to-day a nation in danger. We are ruled by a man, not by a Congress. The workings of 'a one-man Administration' has been observed in connection with the Mexican matter, the Ship-Purchase Bill, and elsewhere. . . . We are being led still deeper into the mire of British dominance. We are being led still further away from the path of true neutrality. We face the shoals of just German displeasure. Why? . . . There can be but one answer. Solely because a President, constitutionally incapable of understanding the workings of a democratic form of government, and without the ability to see neutrality, wishes it."

The New Jersey *Freie Zeitung,* in the course of a caustic article headed "England Is Never Wrong; Germany Always Is, Says Bryan," remarks that "the United States is, even in name, the ally of England—nay, more, she is her servant and handmaid." The labor organs of the German-American workers, which up to the present have been noticeable for their calmness, are evidently coming to the end of their patience, for we find in the St. Paul *Volkszeitung* the following:

"President Wilson and his worthy henchman Bryan, who is merely a comic figure on the stage of politics, have evidently not yet had enough, even after their fiasco in Mexico. Now they must stick a clumsy finger into this world-war pie, quite regardless of the fact that they may be plunging our country into a series of unforeseeable consequences which may bring dreadful catastrophes in their train."

From Milwaukee comes a direct hint that there is some subterranean connection between the American Government and Downing Street, for in criticizing the two notes the *Germania-Herold* remarks:

"The note to the English Government is disproportionately friendly. England is treated in it as if she had never even rippled a puddle. The note to the German Government, on the contrary, itself shows the friendship of America for the Allies by its uncommonly sharp tone. The one note is far less, the other far more, than a protest, for it culminates in a direct threat. Moreover, it is very characteristic that it is from Washington that we get the news, confirmed in Government circles, that England will immediately yield to our desires, and in future will renounce the use of the American flag."

While many of the German-American papers confine themselves to criticism of the Administration and to hints, more or less direct, that either President Wilson or Secretary Bryan is actuated by a desire to aid England actively, there is a not inconsiderable number of journals which come out into the open and boldly attack the Administration on this point. *The Fatherland* is quoted above. Equally direct and plain-spoken is the Richmond (Va.) *Crucible*, which opines:

"It seems to us that the unnecessarily threatening note to Germany, with its ultimatum-like tone, and the servile, half-apologetic note to England, allow of but one interpretation, that the fear of the British fleet had got so on the nerves of our representatives in the White House and at the State Department that they are willing to crawl on their bellies from Washington to Quebec, and even, if England should demand it, go to war with Germany, whose fleet is no danger to the United States."

The *New Yorker Herold* says:

"The Wilson-Bryan neutrality is a demagog's neutrality, a compromise between President Wilson's conscience and the poisoned public opinion in this country."

The Philadelphia *Tageblatt* complains:

"When a means was found to make that old pirate John Bull walk the plank, Washington steps in and says to the Germans, 'Don't you dare to do that.' Of course it wasn't said in those exact words, but it came to the same thing. The United States issued instructions to Germany regarding her methods of warfare and made it impossible for her to comply with them. In doing so the United States has come out openly on the side of England."

The most startling opinion is exprest by the Buffalo *Volksfreund*, which suggests that the real ruler of the United States is the British Ambassador at Washington. It says:

"Never has Germany made the least attempt to exercise any direct influence upon American politics; instead of that, however, this free and unfettered Republic seems to be ruled from England. Every one knows that the British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, is far more at home in our State Department than our Secretary of State himself."—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Germany should have no trouble about keeping Lent.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Speaking of "scraps of paper," there is the oath of American allegiance. —*Chicago Tribune.*

Our citizens of German extraction could do with a little more extracting. —*Wall Street Journal.*

As we view the situation, they're getting ready to launch the ship bill into a tub of whitewash.—*Boston Transcript.*

One difficulty of the diplomatic situation is that most of the notes have been discounted.—*Philadelphia North American.*

United we stand, hyphenated we fall.—*Toledo Blade.*

Our advice to those English ships is to use the Swiss flag.—*Houston Chronicle.*

Cutting off an enemy's food-supply is a blow beneath the belt.—*Wall Street Journal.*

If the movement continues, even the "Made in Germany" labels will be made in America.—*Boston Transcript.*

Of course it is entirely proper that the British should stand the Lion's share of the war expenses.—*Louisville Post.*

However, it was John Paul Jones who began the fashion of hoisting the American flag over British ships.—*Columbia State.*

If England wants to make a practise of using our flag she had better come over here and get naturalized.—*Philadelphia Press.*

If it hadn't been for us in 1776, England would have no American flag with which to carry on her disguises. —*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

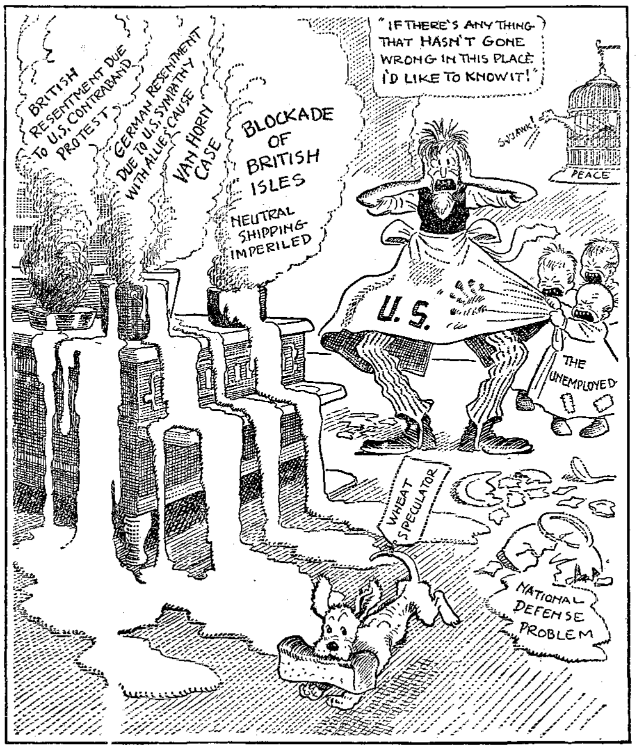
Some of the inhabitants of Poland are for the Kaiser and some are against him. Positive and negative Poles, so to speak.—*Boston Transcript.*

No wonder our consular agent in Luxemburg became excited when his mail was held up by Germany—it contained his expense account.—*Boston Transcript.*

Even at the risk of aiding a belligerent, we offer the suggestion that nations running short of wheat can stretch out their supply by making it into macaroni. — *Philadelphia North American.*

The Administration refuses to point with pride to the report from abroad that there has been a marked increase, these last few days, in the number of merchant vessels flying the American flag.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

The British have stopt the publication of the naval list, so German spies won't learn of their losses. The general idea heretofore has been that Germany knew of the losses just as soon as they occurred.—*Philadelphia North American.*


BRITISH RESENTMENT DUE TO U.S. CONTRABAND PROTEST
GERMAN RESENTMENT DUE TO U.S. SYMPATHY WITH ALLIES CAUSE
VAN HORN CASE
BLOCKADE OF BRITISH ISLES
NEUTRAL SHIPPING IMPERILED
"IF THERE'S ANY THING THAT HASN'T GONE WRONG IN THIS PLACE I'D LIKE TO KNOW IT!"
SQUAWK!
PEACE
U.S.
THE UNEMPLOYED
WHEAT SPECULATOR
NATIONAL DEFENSE PROBLEM

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THE PREDICAMENT OF A FIRST-CLASS NEUTRAL COOK.
—Webster in the Associated Newspapers.

Enver Pasha says Turkey went into the fight with her eyes open. She will never get out of it that way.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

New York tango palaces have undertaken to feed the unemployed. We thought that was their regular occupation.—*Boston Transcript.*

The superdreadnought *Pennsylvania* will be christened by Miss Kolb of Germantown. This may appease Herr Ridder to some extent.—*Columbia State.*

Germany complains that submarines are being shipped from this country to England. Oh! very well! Germany is shipping a few to England herself.—*Philadelphia North American.*

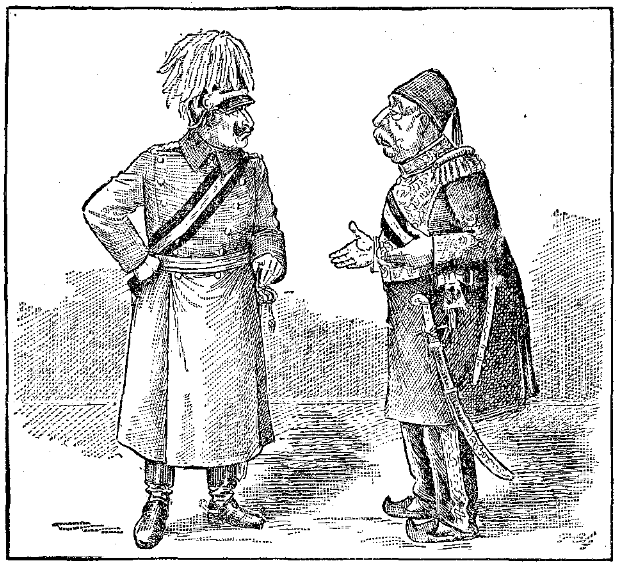
A Pennsylvania astronomer announces that there will be a "glorious display of stellar constellations" in the skies. But that isn't why our British cousins will watch them so carefully.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

A foreign-born opera-singer has just applied for his "second-citizenship" papers in New York. As a lover of harmony, he probably decided to make his home in the only country where he can find it.—*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

What, by the way, has become of the financial experts and statisticians who figured it out to their own satisfaction last August that the war in Europe could not possibly last more than three months? —*New Orleans Times-Picayune.*

GERMANY DENIES ATROCITIES

"A CHAIN OF BASELESS FABRICATIONS" is the phrase used in Germany to characterize the charges brought against the German armies by the French Government. These charges we published in a recent issue, and, as we promised then, we now publish the German reply. This is found in the pages of the official organ of the German Government, the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, and it runs in part as follows:



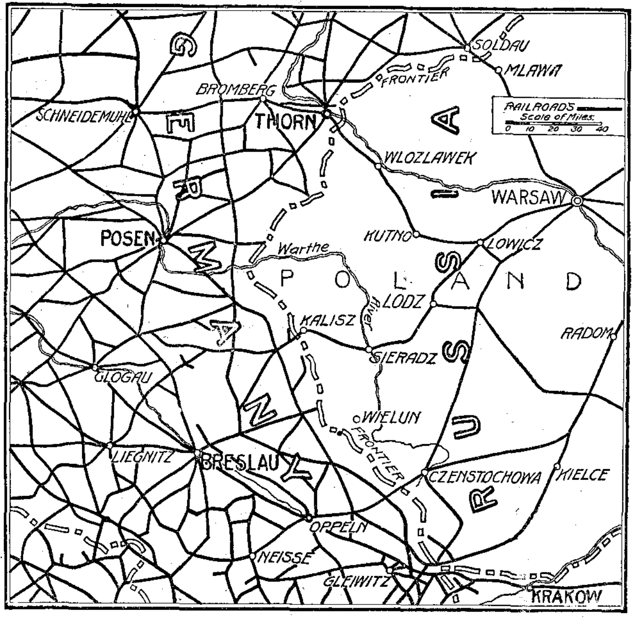
AN IMPORTANT DISTINCTION.

THE KAISER—"They are accusing me of atrocities now! That is another bond of sympathy between us!"

THE SULTAN—"Pardon me, your All-Highness is thinking of my predecessor, Abdul Hamid. Your Imperial and Christian Majesty has the advantage of me in that respect!"

—*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

> "This report, as far as known through French publications, is a chain of baseless fabrications solely designed to stir up hatred among the inhabitants of the districts occupied by the Germans.
>
> "It seeks to create the impression that during the course of their victorious advance the Germans everywhere committed deliberately planned atrocities. All the general points are without specific particulars as to time, place, the guilty parties, or proofs of these acts of murder, incendiarism, and rape.
>
> "The contrary of such charges, however, is firmly established, and it must be stated that German army commanders have, by every means and with full success, effected the maintenance of discipline and the strict observance of all the rules of war in each and all of the spheres of operation. The French Government does not hesitate to accuse German army commanders of having guilty knowledge of, and even instigating, these shameful crimes, but we give the lie, here and now, to the French Government and to its deceived and venal press.



WHY GERMANY HOLDS POLAND.

The brilliant tactics of Marshal von Hindenburg have held the Russians in check, but these tactics are rendered possible by the marvelous foresight and care with which the Germans have prepared for war, especially with regard to the ring of strategic railroads with which they have encircled the Polish frontier. Note the branch-lines running up to the frontier and ending there. It is important to remember that Russia had planned a similar network of railroads on the Polish side, and the contracts called for their completion in 1916.

> 'Where the French Government has deemed it worth while to quote particular cases, the German Government has naturally ordered a searching investigation to be made in every instance. The results of these investigations can be awaited with calmness and confidence, and they will be published in due course.
>
> "The case of Lunéville, where German army commanders are accused of having burned down seventy houses without reason, can be at once contradicted.
>
> "Had the French Government properly investigated this case . . . it would have established the following facts: When the city was occupied by the Germans on August 25, 1914, at five o'clock in the afternoon, there was a sudden and treacherous firing from the windows and roofs of neighboring houses upon the *Hôpital Militaire*, to which many helpless wounded had been brought. This firing continued for an hour and a half and was conducted by civilians, as all uniformed French soldiers had by that time left the town. On the following morning Bavarian troops were shot at in a similar manner from the houses of civilians. These occurrences have been established beyond the shadow of a doubt by the testimony of witnesses of the highest credibility."

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* then proceeds to charge the French soldiers with looting and the commission of numerous other crimes and states that German wounded have been "bestially mutilated" by French soldiers as they lay helpless on the battle-field. Passing from the French soldier to his Government, this paper reproaches the French authorities for the "indefensible treatment of German surgeons and nurses who were unlucky enough to fall into French hands," and goes on to state that the Germans have innumerable tributes from individual Frenchmen to the humanity and discipline of the German invader. It concludes by saying:

> "The French accusation against our armies and their insinuations against our manner of warfare must be altogether disallowed."

The Paris *Temps* sneers at this reply as a mere "blanket denial," and says:

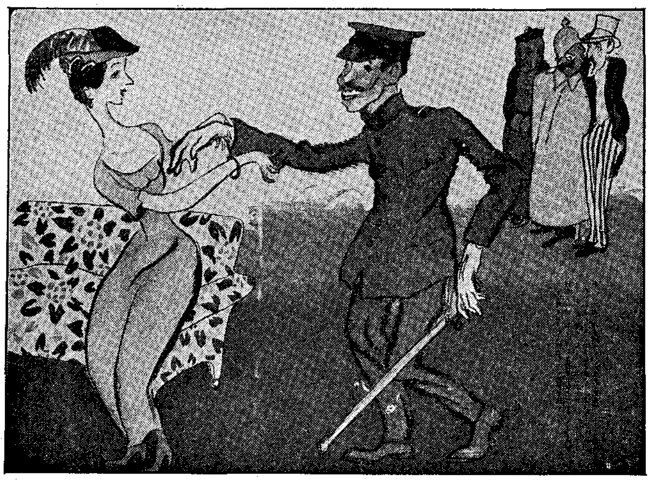
> "The *dossier* containing all the documents proving the allegations up to the hilt has been remitted to the Government by the Commission of Inquiry and is about to be published. It will constitute a volume of over a thousand pages."

Dr. Bjarne Eide, the Paris correspondent of the neutral Christiania *Aftenposten*, says:

> "The French Government seems to have withheld the publication for a good long time, the reason for the delay being disinclination to alarm the population, both those still living in the zone of danger and running the risk of another hostile advance and those having friends and relatives in the still occupied territories. Or the reason may have been a natural dislike to place such horrible facts before all the world. However, the discussion started by Clemenceau in his *Homme Enchaîné* finally forced the Government to disclose the document."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR THE ALLIES

IN SPITE of the consistently vigorous opposition of many influential newspapers in the Mikado's land, certain classes of Japanese seem to be engaged in a movement to organize an army of volunteers to aid the Allies in the European field of battle. Among such Japanese are members of the House of Representatives, lawyers, retired army officers, and editors. Mr. S. Kuroiwa, publisher of the popular Tokyo daily, the *Yorodzu*, seems to be the moving spirit in this propaganda. In a mass-meeting recently held in Tokyo, Kuroiwa delivered a fiery speech calling upon his countrymen to rally under his standard and help materialize the movement. Nor is the propaganda supported solely by sensational newspaper editors or obscure legislators, for Dr. N. Ariga, the learned editor of the *Gai-ko Jiho*, a Tokyo semimonthly devoted to the review of diplomatic affairs, has taken up his pen and written an impassioned appeal for the furtherance of the movement. Under the somewhat sensational heading, "ALAS! GOLD, RICE, AND MAPS," Dr. Ariga, until recently legal adviser to the Chinese Government, endeavors to explain that it is not impossible to send an army to Europe. The main obstacles which the opponents of the proposed European expedition consider insurmountable, says Dr. Ariga, are lack of funds, the difficulty of supplying Japanese troops at the front with rice, and unfamiliarity with European geography on the part of non-commissioned officers. To him, however, such obstacles can be overcome:



JAPAN IN EUROPE.

"It's delightful to flirt with the French beauty—but what if she jilts me after the work is done?" —*Tokyo Puck.*

> "The European expedition would cost $150,000,000, a sum which we are ill prepared to expend at this time. And yet if our military aid is really needed by the Allies, is not each one of our 60,000,000 compatriots loyal enough to contribute $2.50? To talk of sending an army to Europe on money advanced by the Allies is nonsense. If we are to undertake this expedition we must find some way to defray the cost from our own resources.
>
> "It is not easy to supply our troops in Europe with rations to which they are accustomed at home. But we can readily purchase rice in Saigon and India, whence we have adequate facilities of transportation to Europe.
>
> "Our non-commissioned officers can not use maps of Europe printed in English or French. This is obviously a serious obstacle. But we can easily reprint European maps using our own letters in denoting geographical names."

If the scheme of the Japanese propagandists materializes, the army of volunteers which they will send will consist, we are told, of 24 battalions of infantry, 24 companies of artillery, with about 100 field- and heavy guns, 8 companies of cavalry, and 2 companies of sappers. To this must be added the commissariat, ammunition, and other necessary equipment. To transport all these, at least 30 vessels of 5,000 tons each will be needed. It will take fifty days to reach Marseilles.

The Tokyo *Chuo* condemns the movement as disgraceful and absurd, while the Tokyo *Kokumin* regards it as sheer nonsense. They even doubt if the promoters of the scheme are sincere, for they must know that the Japanese Government does not and will never favor the scheme, and that without the Government's approval and assistance it will never be carried out.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

UNCLE SAM AS A "PERIL"

"YANKEE IMPERIALISM and German militarism must be crusht," says Señor Santiago Perez Triana, a well-known South-American publicist, in a letter to the President of Colombia. Señor Triana urges that Colombia take the lead, at the coming Pan-American Congress, in the formation of a Latin-American alliance to oppose any tendency toward aggression by European Powers or by the United States. In commenting on this proposal the Maracaibo *Fonografo* shows a distinct fear that the United States may entertain designs upon South America the reverse of benevolent:

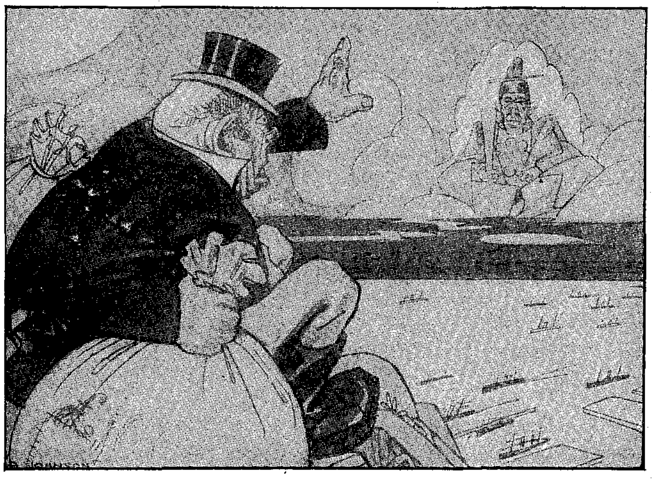
> "The logical development of the Monroe Doctrine, while it excluded European aggression, did not prevent Colombia being violently despoiled of Panama. However, in the utterances of President Wilson we see the dawn of a different policy toward Latin America on the part of the United States, one that may render impossible any future aggression like that of Panama."

The *Fonografo* indorses the policy of Señor Triana, which holds that Latin-American safety lies in a Spanish-American, rather than a Pan-American, alliance, but refuses to accept assurances from the White House at their face value:

> "Optimism is also seen in the declarations of President Wilson, and the assurances that he has given from time to time, of a change in the policy of the White House toward the Republics of South America. We must, however, await the development of events, for we are convinced that in that quarter there is sometimes a vast difference between words and deeds."

The interference of the United States in Santo Domingo seems to fill this paper with alarm, for it continues:

> "Moral influence we consider unobjectionable, but, even under Wilson, the United States has gone further and, in spite of the reiterated statements of the First Magistrate of the American people, the United States has assumed the administration of the customs in Santo Domingo and has indorsed the proposals of a syndicate of American bankers whereby the finances of Nicaragua pass into the hands of Wall Street. . . . In our opinion South-American publicists ought not to advocate Pan-Americanism, but Spanish-Americanism. Our ideal should be to constitute a Spanish-American confederation whereby the United States of North America could be confronted by a United States of South America, and a salutary equilibrium would thus be established."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

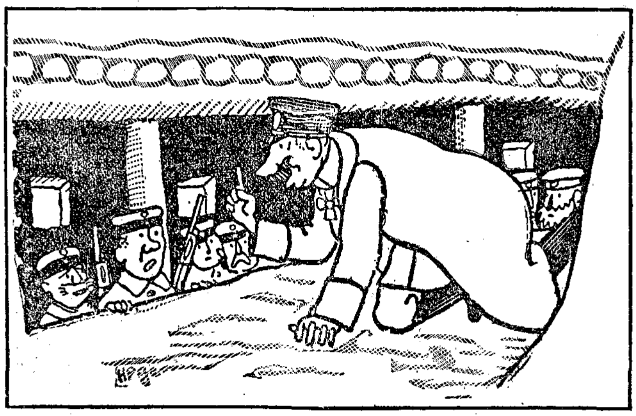


ENGLAND'S CRY OF DISTRESS.

"People of Asia! Protect my sacred commerce—but for heaven's sake, stay at home!" —© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

A GERMAN JEREMIAH

THAT STORMY PETREL of German journalism, Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin *Zukunft*, has for some weeks past been taking views of the German military operations that must be distinctly trying to his fellow citizens who profess to find nothing particularly disquieting in the present situation. Whether Harden is pessimistic, sensational, or merely candid, it is not for us to say. Friend and foe will each interpret to his own taste. In a recent issue he warns his readers, with all that vigor and brilliance which has made him the most quoted editor in the Fatherland, that the end is yet far off. He appeals, in impassioned terms, to the authorities not to conceal unpleasant information from the people, and bids his fellow scribes, in a most pontifical tone, to write the whole truth and nothing but the truth. To quote a few passages:



THE KAISER EXPLAINS.

"Yes, I know that I said I would dine in Paris in August—but I never said in what year!" —*Humanité* (Paris).

"The promise made in several quarters that we shall have sweet peace in the spring has delighted the ears of many. What people hear less gladly is what we ought to repeat frequently: We must take care that German courage is not frozen up this winter by the discovery that the German people have been hoodwinked."

After warning the German people not to set their hopes too high and bidding them remember that, so far, no decisive victory has been won, he continues:

"Unfortunately, there are those who exaggerate small successes till they appear in the eyes of the crowd to be overwhelming victories and, at the same time, they conceal the heavy losses under the colors. Cease, cease, then, to indulge any longer this detestable habit of misrepresentation. Otherwise, when the days grow longer, the result will be the tearing from the heart of the people of all national sentiment."

He then cites the dispatches of General Joffre and praises him for the frank avowal of checks and reverses, and wishes that the German newspapers would emulate his candor. He concludes with the following striking passage:

"Those who ran in the torch-races in ancient Athens would seldom have reached the goal with torches burning if at the start the officials had stated that the track was many yards shorter than it was. We can not allow the flame of German confidence to be thus extinguished. In the present storm our duty is to keep it up, not by striking tales of rapid victories, but by truthful reports of painful marches in dangerous zones."

The incurable pessimism or candor of the editor of *Die Zukunft* is shown in another article, in which he takes the blackest possible view of the future. He cries:

"Beat us! Drive us into the sea or into the Rhine! Starve us into submission! We shall die honorably, die standing up with clean arms. We do not know whether we shall win, but we know we shall not end unworthily. We are conserving both our confidence and our nourishment for a very long struggle; yet, in a year we may be using thorns and thistles for a time, instead of bread. We are quieter than in the first torrent of the war's enthusiasm, but not more cowardly; nor are we to be intimidated. In prayer we are ever joyful, and we still hark to the German maxim: 'Rely only on thyself; then wilt thou never deceive thyself.'"

After such forebodings it affords a sharp contrast to turn to the cheery optimism of Count von Reventlow, a publicist of long experience and a shrewd observer, who, while he may lack the charm of Harden's literary style, amply makes up for any defects in that line by his confidence in the final victory of German arms and the spread of German *Kultur* throughout the world. Writing in the Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, Count von Reventlow says:

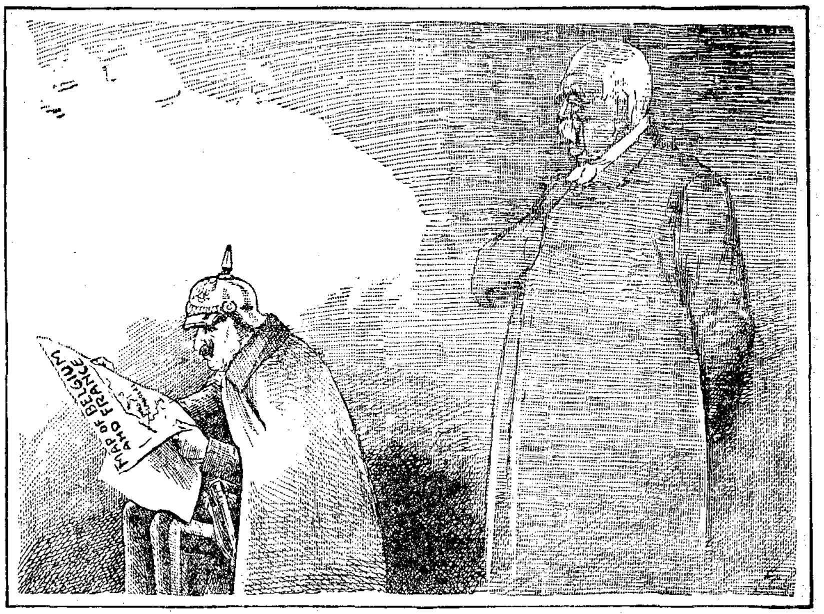
"Germans will do much more than persevere. They will fight until everything complies with their will—a will that vehemently and without scruple puts all means into its service by which it desires to arrive at its aim. Any termination of the war except by German victory is unthinkable."

Even more confident is the great engineer and railroad expert, Professor von Leyden, of the University of Berlin, who predicts that, socially at any rate, the Germans will never make peace with their foes. Writing in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* he says:

"No self-respecting German will ever consent to remain in any room of which an Englishman is the occupant. If the German can not eject the Englishman he will himself leave the room. We can not be expected to breathe the same polluted air as our deadliest foes, who fell upon us from the rear and in the dark. There can be no compromise on this point. We have to swear a national vendetta against the English never to rest, never to cease our preparations for another war, never to spare an effort until the last semblance of English power is destroyed, and there will be no rest or repose for any honest German till the British Empire has been swept into the oblivion of past history. . . . . . .

"Finally, there are the neutral nations. Most of them side in sympathy with the English, Russians, and French. Most of them entertain hostile feelings against Germany. We do not need them. They are not necessary to our happiness nor to our more material interests. Let us ban them from our houses and our tables. Let us make them feel that we despise them. They must understand that they are condemned to be left out in the cold just because they do not merit German approval.

"Germany must and will stand alone. The Germans are the salt of earth; they will fulfil their destiny, which is to rule the world and to control other nations for the benefit of mankind."


MAP OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE

A GHOSTLY COUNSEL.

THE GHOST OF BISMARCK—"Yes, Sire, there's plenty of 'Blood and Iron,' but where are the Brains?" —*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

A COMIC-OPERA KINGDOM

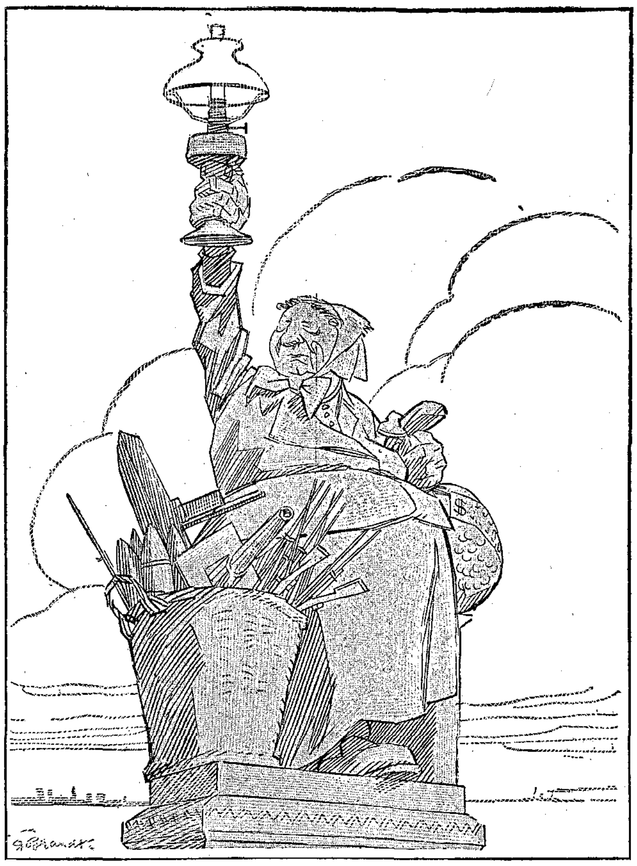
A SAD STORY finds its way to us from the Italian press. It seems that the entire world has been misled when it imagined that Prince William of Wied, sometime Mpret of Albania, had abdicated his throne. Nothing could be further from the facts, and we are glad to announce, on the authority of Pieter Kakarriqi, Secretary of the Marshalship of the Court, that his Majesty still reigns over Albania. Writing to *L'Italie*, a French paper published in Rome, the Secretary of the Marshalship says:

> "Many Italian papers have commented severely on the action of the King of Albania in joining the Army, and have considered it as a renunciation of his throne.
>
> "Albania being, in fact, the creation of the Triple Alliance, it is on the lot of the Austro-Hungarian and German armies that its future political existence depends. Not only the Head of the State, but every Albanian citizen, without distinction of religion, should feel compelled to fight on their side, in recognition of the liberators of Albania.
>
> "If any one speaks of the violation of the neutrality of Albania, this has never existed except on paper in the protocol of the London Conference. Greece, by her non-evacuation of Epirus, had already violated from the time of the arrival of the Sovereign all the treaties and diplomatic acts of the Great Powers. This violation had even had the approval of the European Cabinets, since it ended with the 'Corfu Arrangement.'
>
> "It is an error to use the expression 'Prince of Wied,' his former name, and not King of Albania; for the former is merely the title he was known by, in place of Count of Kruja, or one of the other names to which he was entitled, while the King is known in the German Army by this name. It is truly his *nom de guerre*. Consequently, the rumor spread regarding his renouncing his throne is altogether absurd. In his proclamation 'To the Albanians,' under date of September 3, he says to them:
>
> "'I have therefore decided, in order not to leave unattained the work to which I desire to consecrate my powers and my life, that it will be best for me to go to the West for some time. But be assured that, from afar just as when near, I shall have no other thought but to labor for the prosperity of our chivalrous fatherland Albania.'
>
> "The King is at present on the battle-field, but his spirit lives constantly in Albania. And what the inhabitants of Shiak, Kavaia, and Tirana demand to-day is the return of their lawful Sovereign."

But in the view of one of the Great Powers, Albania does not even exist, for, speaking of the Italian occupation of the Albanian port of Valona, Mr. Sazonoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, told the correspondent of the Milan *Corriere della Sera:*

> "Russia raises no objection to the occupation of Valona. We see in it a predetermined political action for which Italy is prepared to take the consequences. For us the State of Albania does not exist. Albania died before it lived."

Meanwhile, the inhabitants of the country over which William of Wied still rules "in spirit" do not seem to suffer from any undue monotony. A special correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Durazzo, represents the Albanians as being swayed first to one side and then to the other by the agents of the Young Turk party in Constantinople. Apparently the Albanians enjoy this state of political uncertainty, for the correspondent of *The Times* says:



CHANGING THE STATUE IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

The Goddess of Weapon-Trading.

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

> "In the brief but crowded days of Prince William of Wied, whose only stanch friend was Austria, the Young Turk agents in Albania—and it was full of them—preached the doctrine that both William and Austria stood for aggressive Christianity, and that it was the duty of every good Mussulman to resist the fell designs of Austria. Accordingly, Tirana, Shiak, and other parts of Albania arose and resisted. Arising and resisting is a business that the Albanian finds congenial and thoroughly understands. But tho accustomed to be, like the legendary Irishman, 'agin the Government,' even the Albanian is getting a little dizzy at the rate of revolution he is expected to maintain.
>
> "For now the Young Turk agents—they are still there—chant a very different litany. It appears that Austria, Catholic Austria, is after all, with remoter Germany, the only friend and champion of Mussulmans. Even William of Wied, who is said to have renewed in some measure his connection with the glorious German Army, protector of the faithful, turns out to have been not such a bad fellow after all. The real enemy of Islam is little Servia!"

This correspondent finishes his article by drawing a gloomy picture of the Albanian Court, in exile at Rome, while the King is furthering Albanian interests in the German Army:

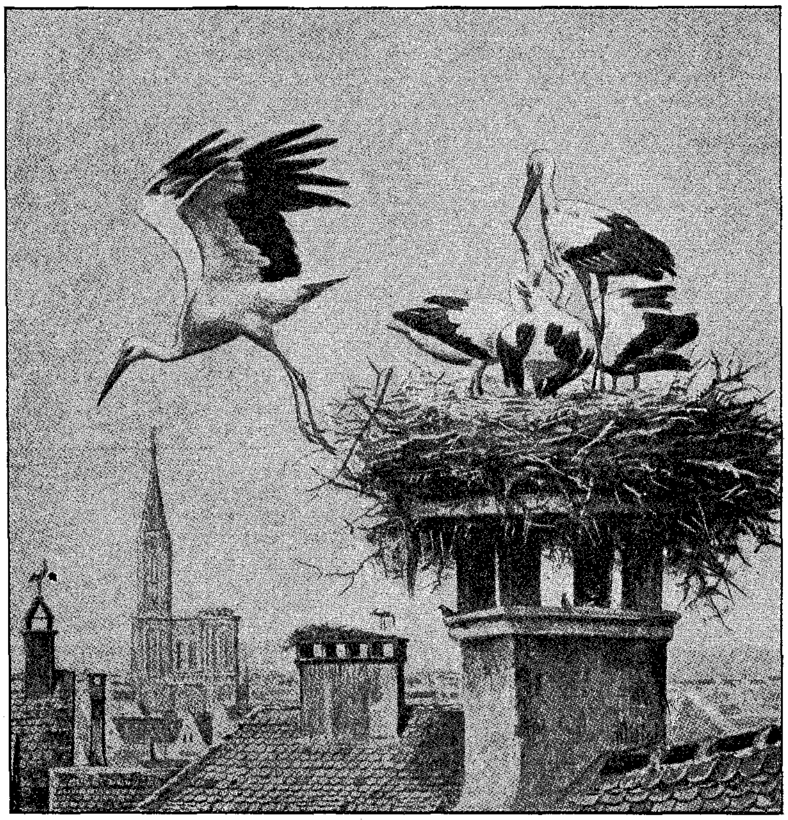
> "The remains of the first experiment, the débris of the unfortunate Prince William's Court and Cabinet, are still strewn about Italy. His family are, or lately were, by Lake Garda. Turkhan Pasha, his Prime Minister, may be seen any afternoon walking slowly, a somewhat forlorn figure, in the Via Nazionale. Felipe Nogga, his Minister of Finance, I lately saw at Venice, whence he was going on some vague, hopeless mission to Albania. Chamberlains and minor beys of the princely household take tea at the Grand Hotel. The snows of yesteryear are not more completely gone than the sovereignty of Wied. Let us hope that Albania and its brave peasants may fare better than its first ill-starred ruler."

According to the English and Italian papers the fate of Albania hangs upon Essad Pasha. If he has, they tell us, sufficient influence with his countrymen to counter the Young Turk attack upon him, then he will be able to make himself master of all Albania—so far as it is humanly possible for any man to dominate a race so turbulent as, we are assured, the Albanians are. So far he has not, it appears, been able to achieve his purpose, and the Young Turks have proclaimed a son of ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid as ruler of this much-disturbed land. According to the London *Nation*, all is chaos:

> "That unlucky country is now in worse confusion than ever. Essad Pasha seemed for a time to have established himself securely. He stood for an anti-Austrian policy, was regarded as an Italian *protégé*, and had even come to an arrangement with the Serbs. But the Young Turks, who had at first supported him as the head of the Mohammedan party, have changed their tactics since the war. They are now pro-Austrian, and therefore anti-Essad. They seemed to have raised a rebellion against him in the interior, and the whole land is in chaos."

THE WAR AND THE BIRDS

WHAT does a bird think as it flies over a battle-field? Or, if it does not think at all, in the human sense of the word, what is the reaction of bird and animal life to the tremendous upset of the world's balance that is going on in western Europe? Apparently the French ornithologists—possibly to distract their minds from other things that may be seen and thought about just now—have been making some observations along this line. In *La Nature* (Paris, January 16) we are told by E. Trouessart, in an article about "The Influence of the War on the Fauna of the Country and on the Migrations of the Birds," that the battle-line has quite evidently disturbed the routes over which migratory birds have for centuries traveled from France and Belgium down to the Mediterranean Sea and across it into Africa. Storks, he tells us, have been particularly affected, and doubtless the stork's traditional burden will also be in default—when the trail of war winds from one generation into the next. Writes Mr. Trouessart:

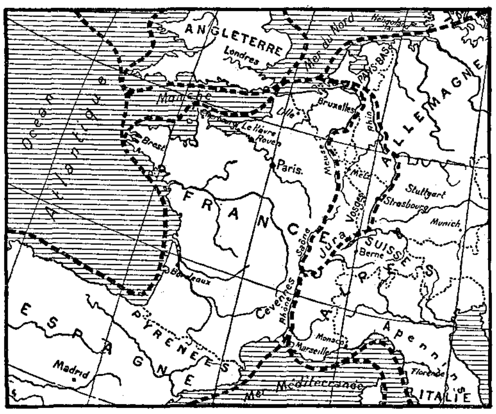

STORKS' NESTS ON STRASSBURG CHIMNEYS.

The stork has been frightened from its customary routes by the tumult of war.

"I do not believe that in any of the previous wars that have covered our land with blood has the earth been so disturbed as in this. In all the region from Paris to the northern and eastern frontiers, deep trenches have been dug in the cultivated fields; numberless graves fill the spaces between; long and painful toil will be necessary before these plains . . . can be restored to agriculture. Of course, at the opening of the war, in August, the harvest was nearly over, but great damage has been done, nevertheless, to the fields by the feet of men and horses, the wheels of the artillery, and the bursting of shells. Autumn work, of course, has been neglected.

"The forests have suffered as well. Trees have been felled mercilessly to make fire-wood for cooking or heating, to form obstacles, or simply to interfere with artillery-fire. All this destructive work has necessarily had the most unfavorable effect on animal and bird life. These creatures that have not been killed have fled as chance directed, without much probability of escape.

"Hunting has been forbidden in France during the war; but every one knows that this is a dead letter for campaigning soldiers, every man with a good gun in hand. . . . Birds, except the partridges, which live on the ground, have been able to escape more easily. . . . The felling of the trees [in autumn] destroyed only their empty nests."



NORMAL LINES OF BIRD-MIGRATION.

The migrations of birds, Mr. Trouessart goes on to tell us, begin in Central Europe toward the end of July—a little later for those that nest in the north. Two of the principal routes that they follow cross Belgium and northeastern France, by the region that for the last five months has been the theater of the bitterest struggle of modern times. His map shows that the birds, traveling from northern Europe toward the Mediterranean, to pass finally over into Africa, follow the coasts and the great valleys. After resting on the little island of Helgoland, in the North Sea—one of their principal stopping-points—they skirt the coast of Holland and, penetrating the Continent by the complex and tortuous estuaries of the Rhine and the Meuse, they follow the almost parallel valleys of these two rivers. Then the two columns join in the valley of the Rhone, by which they finally reach the sea. To quote again:

"Among the birds that follow this route, one of the most remarkable for its size and habits is the white stork, and it is also one of those that has been best observed since the beginning of the war. . . . On the shores of the Rhine, the storks, which pass the winter in Africa, arrive in February or March and leave toward the end of July. Most of them that breed in this region thus escaped the dangers of the drama now being enacted. But these that nest in northern Europe, whose migration, later in the season, follows the valleys of the Rhine and the Meuse, as we have indicated, must in ordinary weather have crossed the theater of war. It is certain that the noise of battle must have disturbed them and turned them from their habitual route. It is interesting to know within what limits this is true.

"A skilful observer who knows the migrations of birds very well, Mr. Petit, senior, being on August 24—at the time of the battle of Charleroi—at Blanc-Mesnil, in the department of Seine-et-Oise, saw two flocks, each of twenty storks, pass at ten minutes' interval from east to west. From another side we are informed that in November a stork was seen to fall into one of the streets of the city of Orleans. All these birds were considerably out of the ordinary line of migration.

> "Another expert ornithologist, Mr. Rollinat, of Argenton, gives us information on the migrations of the cranes, larks, and other traveling birds. He says that the passage has been made regularly and with no trouble; but he is speaking of central France, *far from the region of hostilities.* If these birds came from the northeast, as seems probable, they had already had time to forget the emotions caused by the storm of shells and shrapnel.
>
> "Whether they travel by day or by night, the migratory birds need to stop several hours daily to rest and seek food. Evidently they could not do this in places disturbed by fighting. But, warned afar off by the vibration of the air and the noise of explosions, whose effect is comparable to that of storms, they were able to avoid the danger-zone, and a detour of a few leagues would put them again on their customary route.
>
> "The sedentary birds, especially those known as 'erratics' because in autumn they pass from place to place looking for food, without really changing locality, have probably suffered more than the real migrants. The papers tell us that during the fiercest of the battles on the Yser great flocks of swallows passed from Belgium to England—some twenty miles."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

WEATHER-FALLACIES

ONE WOULD THINK that most educated persons would be satisfied by this time that the weather is not influenced by the phases of the moon or the positions of the planets. These ideas, however, are the first to be taken up and gravely disproved by Prof. Andrew H. Palmer, of the United States Weather Bureau, in an article on "Popular Misconceptions Concerning the Weather," contributed by him to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, February). He thinks it necessary also to warn the reader that there is no connection between weather and earthquakes, or magnetic disturbances, such as those which cause the aurora, and that the climate is not changing, as the "oldest inhabitant" always asserts—that inerrant gentleman whose recollections of the weather-conditions of his boyhood are so much more accurate than the recorded observations of the Weather Bureau. These things are fairly evident, but Professor Palmer assures us of the untenableness of some other weather-beliefs that have been held in the past even by meteorologists of authority. When he assures us that forests have much less influence on weather than has been supposed, we are ready to agree, but when he deprives Medicine Hat of its reputation as the source of blizzards, assures us that there is really no Indian summer, and sneers at ozone as a life-giving constituent of the atmosphere, readers are sure to rebel. The climax is capped when he tells us that thunder-storms do not follow valleys and that lightning frequently strikes not only twice, but many times, in the same place. Dr. Palmer's interesting article is long, and tho none the less readable for its length, it can be quoted here only in fragments. Here are a few:

> "The frequent expression in winter that 'another storm is brewing at Medicine Hat' seems to be based upon a false association of that station with the origin of our weather. Charts of the weather of the whole northern hemisphere, now made daily at the central office of the Weather Bureau at Washington, show that the cyclones and the anticyclones which determine our weather move from west to east in endless procession. Some of the individual areas may be followed throughout the entire circuit around the earth, while others can be traced for only short distances. Neither Medicine Hat nor any other single station serves as a starting-point. However, well-defined storm-tracks are now recognized. Certain stations in the Canadian northwest are closely watched for indications of an oncoming storm, which, if it follows the usual route, will enter the Northwestern States one to three days later, subsequently passing eastward, and finally passing off the Atlantic coast. Because of their positions on the storm-tracks, and not because of any center of storm-formation, should stations like Medicine Hat be of meteorological interest.
>
> "What is popularly known as the equinoctial storm is supposed to occur about the time of the autumnal equinox, September 21, when the sun crosses the celestial equator to the southern hemisphere. East of the Rocky Mountains rain occurs on an average about once in three or four days, while in the North Pacific States it occurs once in every two or three days, taking the year as a whole. Throughout these large areas the latter part of September is a transition period, with autumn conditions replacing those of summer, and occasionally with the first occurrence of a storm of the winter type. The latter is usually characterized by relatively high winds, rain on two or three successive days, and followed by a considerable fall in temperature. Bearing in mind the average frequency of rainy days and of winter storms, it is apparent that it would be abnormal should no rain occur during the week preceding or the week following September 21. The so-called equinoctial storm is a fiction.
>
> "Indian summer is another popular superstition. Characterized by high temperatures, light winds and calms, and a hazy or smoky atmosphere, it is generally supposed to be a particularly pleasant period of indefinite length occurring in October or November. That there is frequently a return of summer-like conditions during the late autumn can not be denied. But to affirm that Indian summer is a period of several weeks in duration, recurring each autumn, and easily recognized by the occurrence of heat, calms, and haze, can not be proved by climatological records. It is a peculiar fact that while the recurrence of summer-like conditions in autumn has given rise to this tradition, and even the name as a season, the similarly frequent recurrence of winter-like conditions in spring has not been popularly recognized. Summer-like periods in autumn and winter-like periods in spring can in every individual case be explained by the weather-map in terms of barometric distribution, paths of storms, resulting winds and calms, the height of the sun, the length of days, and the unequal distribution of heat over the continent and the bordering oceans."

Another mistake of the educated, we are told, is that cold waves are produced by a descent of cold air from aloft. Dr. Palmer admits that the air aloft is colder than at the ground, and that up to about six miles there is decrease of temperature with height, but this is only a slight factor among those to which cold waves owe their origin. He says:

> "Nearly all cold waves of the United States occur in the area forming the rear of a passing cyclone and the front of an approaching anticyclone. [He uses the word 'cyclone' here not in the popular sense of a tornado, but in the scientific one of a great gyratory atmospheric movement around a center of low pressure, generally with clouds and rain.] During the winter half-year this region is characterized by relatively strong northerly or northwesterly winds, clearing skies, decreasing humidity, and the conspicuous fall in temperature. There is a distinct gyratory movement in large disks of air, clockwise, outward from the center, and to a light extent descending, in the anticyclone, while it is counter-clockwise, inward toward the center, and to some degree ascending, in the cyclone. The sharp fall in temperature forming the cold wave is caused primarily by the horizontal transportation of huge masses of cold air from the cold continental interior, and is heightened by the increased radiation from the ground through clear, dry air thus brought in. Vertical currents are probably only of secondary importance in this connection."

In comparing the climates of different places, the writer believes that too much stress is generally laid upon mean, and not enough upon extreme, conditions of the weather:

> "For example, the average annual temperature, often the only climatological fact quoted in the description of a place, may be very deceptive. Based upon the records of thirty-three years, the mean annual temperatures of Washington, D. C., and San Francisco, Cal., are practically the same, being 54.7° F. and 54.9° F., respectively. The climates of the two cities are greatly unlike, however. Washington has a semicontinental climate, with daily maximum temperatures in summer often exceeding 90 degrees F., and minimum temperatures in winter frequently going below 0 degree F. San Francisco, on the other hand, has a semitropical climate, with temperatures of 90 degrees F. or over occurring but two or three times in a year, and minimum temperatures below 40 degrees F. being equally rare. In addition, the climates of the two cities differ greatly in respect to the amount and duration of sunshine, cloudiness, rainfall, relative humidity, wind-velocity and direction, and the various other elements which constitute climate. The mean annual

temperature is, therefore, an inadequate indication of climatic conditions, and can not alone serve as a basis of comparison."

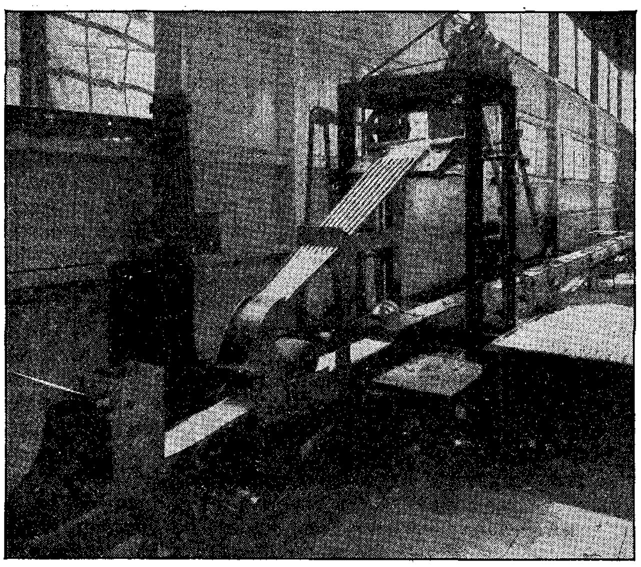
Professor Palmer concludes his article as follows:

"While there are thousands of weather-proverbs which are correct generalizations of weather-observations extending over many years, a number of traditions have persisted which are apparently without scientific foundation. A few of these, originating in European countries, and doubtless true in their native environment, have proved inapplicable when imported to America. Others are inadequate, as they make no distinction between the real and the apparent—between the objective and the subjective. Still others are found wanting because they are based upon fallacious ideas. Instrumental observations, laboratory experiments, and the exploration of the free air have exposed many more misconceptions. Tho we have made but a small beginning in a systematic science of the weather, we have advanced far enough to make it possible to eliminate some of the earlier preconceived notions."

MOSAIC BY MACHINE

MOSAIC FLOORS are now laid by machinery, the pieces used being first glued upon a strip of paper. Both their arrangement and attachment to the paper and the placing of the latter on the floor are effected mechanically. Says a writer in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, February):

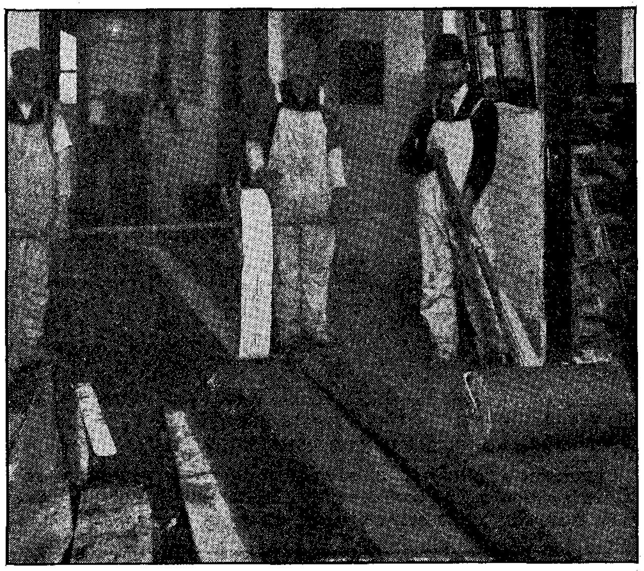
"It has always been considered impossible to lay mosaic mechanically in such a way as to duplicate the irregular bonding obtained by hand. However, a machine has been developed which not only produces a mosaic surface in every way equal to the manually laid floor, so tediously produced, but which gives a straightening to the lines not equaled by the old method. The principle of the machine is very simple. It consists of an inclined vibrating tray, upon which the plaquettes, or little pieces of tile, are fed automatically. At the lower end of this tray a series of spouts leads to an inspection plate. The little marble squares appear in the collection of tubes in the same position they will occupy in the finished floor. At the inspection plate an operator removes imperfect pieces. The stream of plaquettes now passes into the turnover, where they are reversed, and flow floor-side down upon a strip of glued paper. Once upon this, they pass into a drier, and ultimately upon a roll, in which form they are delivered to the building. The floor is laid by simply putting a bar through the roll and unwinding the paper with the plaquettes on it upon a prepared cement foundation. A little water is then thrown upon the paper, and in a few moments it can be removed and the floor is ready for its final grouting and rubbing. A machine with one operator will do as much work as fifteen expert mosaic-layers."



THE MACHINE WHICH GLUES UPON A STRIP OF PAPER THE TINY PIECES WHICH MAKE UP A MOSAIC FLOOR.

HOW TO BEAT THE SUBMARINE

THERE is an adequate defense against the submarine, and, oddly enough, it lies not in water-craft but in air-craft—in the use of the dirigible and the aeroplane to detect the under-water vessels. From a height of two or three thousand feet, a submarine a hundred feet under water may be seen clearly. In close observation from a height, and in rapid and skilful maneuvering, lies the greatest hope of ability to fight this latest terror of the seas. This information we are given editorially by *The Scientific American* (New York, February 13). Says this paper:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

LAYING MOSAIC GLUED ON A STRIP OF PAPER.
"A machine will do as much work as fifteen mosaic-layers."

"In the first place, let it be accepted, once and for all, that if a submarine, and particularly one of the German type, can get within point-blank range of the enemy, the ship attacked will either be sent to the bottom or its days of military usefulness will be over for many a long month to come. One of the most striking evidences of German forethought was their designing of a special type of submarine torpedo, having a limited range of only 1,200 yards, but carrying no less than 420 pounds of high explosive in the war-head. The fact that every war-ship which has been struck by German submarine torpedoes has gone to the bottom is conclusive evidence of the terrible efficiency of these weapons.

"Protection against the submarine may be sought both in the defensive and offensive direction. One of the principal efforts of naval constructors for many years past has been to afford such effective defensive protection, by means of extensive subdivision below the water-line, that the inflow of water from a torpedo-explosion would be limited—so limited, in fact, that the ship would remain afloat and proceed to port under its own steam.

"The rapid sinking of the *Aboukir*, *Cressy*, *Hogue*, and *Formidable*, and later of the *Audacious* (which, even if it was struck by a mine, received a blow but little greater, probably, than that delivered by the German submarine torpedo), has shown beyond all disputation that the submarine, if it once gets within effective range, has the mastery even of the most modern and largest of war-ships. It is our opinion that, no matter to what extent subdivision may be carried or how great a part of the displacement is sacrificed to torpedo-defense cofferdams or compartments—in view of the increasing size of the submarine, its increasing speed, and the possibility of a yet further increase in the explosive charge of its torpedoes—it will be impossible to render the war-ship of the future safe or even reasonably protected against submarine attack."

The speed of the submarine, the writer goes on to tell us, is generally so low that the chances of its getting within range are very much smaller than the layman would suppose. High speed and quick maneuvering, combined with a lookout from the masthead, are most effective. In calm weather, when the sea is fairly smooth, the course of the periscope of a submarine is discernible by the long white streak of broken water. Even when the periscope is submerged, there is disturbance of the surface. We read further:

"When a dreadnought, battle-ship, or armored cruiser of first-class importance is steaming in submarine-infested waters, it should always be accompanied by destroyers, which have proved in the operations in the North Sea that they can 'go' for a submarine with all the snap and dash of a terrier after a rat. There have been several cases of successful ramming of submarines by destroyers, and one or two fairly well authenticated cases of the submarine being sunk by gun-fire as it came to the surface for observation.

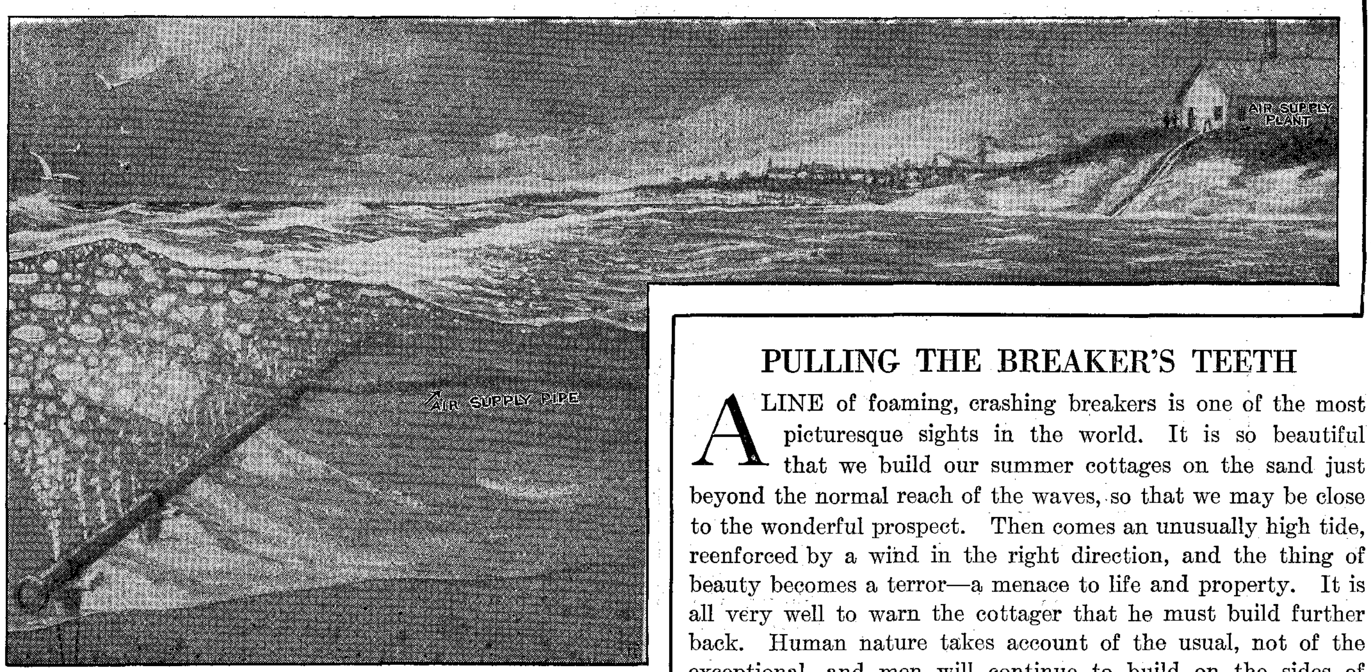
"The difficulty of detecting a submarine increases as the water grows rougher, and it will be remembered that the most successful attacks on large ships have been made in stormy weather, notably in the case of the *Formidable*. The wash of the periscope then becomes very difficult to detect.

"By far the most hopeful method of protection against this insidious form of attack is to be found, strange to say, in a new form of naval warfare and observation—the dirigible and the aeroplane.

"Experiments by our aviators during the occupation of Vera Cruz and at other points have shown that it is possible to detect a submarine, when the observer is two or three thousand feet in the air, at depths below the surface of the water which are positively surprizing, the submarine being visible in clear and calm water at a depth of fifty to one hundred feet. Now, a submarine which is contemplating an attack has to keep pretty close to the surface so as to 'porpoise,' as it is called, swiftly and frequently, to take a periscopic peep at the enemy. In rough water vision is not so good, but the submarine can still be seen.

"Now here is a means of defense, the importance and possibilities of development of which can scarcely be overestimated. A squadron of aeroplanes thrown out in reconnaissance ahead of the fleet would, in any but thick or stormy weather, be an admirable defense against an enemy which 'needs only to be seen' to be laughed at.

"Regarding the submarine attack on merchant ships in the Irish Sea and elsewhere, it has to be admitted that such vessels are practically defenseless unless they keep a very sharp lookout and are able to show a clean pair of heels to the enemy, which only the faster ships can do. Just now, the development of this form of attack and the question of how it will be met is one of the most interesting problems of the war."



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR BULWARKS.

By running a pipe out from the land and blowing compress air through it, wave-action can be broken up and beaches saved without building such frequently futile barriers as are shown on the opposite page.

PULLING THE BREAKER'S TEETH

A LINE of foaming, crashing breakers is one of the most picturesque sights in the world. It is so beautiful that we build our summer cottages on the sand just beyond the normal reach of the waves, so that we may be close to the wonderful prospect. Then comes an unusually high tide, reenforced by a wind in the right direction, and the thing of beauty becomes a terror—a menace to life and property. It is all very well to warn the cottager that he must build further back. Human nature takes account of the usual, not of the exceptional, and men will continue to build on the sides of volcanoes, in earthquake-zones, on the flood-plains of rivers, as well as on beaches. Sometimes the sea-monster even attacks a whole city, as he did at Galveston. But his teeth may be pulled, by the administration of gas—as simple and ordinary a variety as common atmospheric air. Compress air introduced into the advancing billow at the critical point will collapse it as a pin-prick will collapse a toy balloon—so we are assured by Robert G. Skerrett, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 30). This novel method of fighting the stormy seas was devised, we are told, by an engineer named Philip Brasher. The device has stood the test of actual trial on the coast of Maine, we are told, and it only remains to be seen whether it will do equally well on the shores of Long Island and New Jersey, where the waves have caused heavy damage. The expense is also a problem. Building a compress-air plant to save a cottage might not pay. Writes Mr. Skerrett:

"The surging sea is a grave menace only when it is about to curl over and break. At that moment, it undergoes a metamorphosis, 'the oscillatory wave—one whose particles merely oscillate—becomes one whose particles travel along in a certain direction.' Then it is that the entire mass, possibly representing many tons, instead of vibrating, advances bodily with the destructive momentum represented by such a bulk moving with speed. The shelving shore interferes with the vibratory translation and changes the rolling billows of the deep into the violent breakers that sweep up upon the slanting beach. As Mr. Brasher has reasoned it out, it would be possible to destroy the breakers by the theoretically simple procedure of disturbing the rhythm of the vibrating particles of water which transmit from one to the other the wave-making impulse. In other words, he would blanket or arrest this action by setting in motion a flow of particles directly across the path of the oncoming undulations, and thus interpose a barrier to further transmission of wave-motion. Indeed, it might be better express as a gap of air-bubbles supplanting the water-particles normally present—a gap that would effectually bar further rhythmic oscillations.

"In proof of this, it has been remarked in a well-known work on physics that compress air escaping to the surface of the river, during tunneling-operations under the Hudson, created 'a complete elevation of the water directly above the escaping columns and a tremendous disturbance of irregular bubbles. Waves which impigned on this disturbed area collapsed like balloons which had been pricked with pins.' Mr. Brasher has sought to improve upon this accidental action by distributing and controlling scientifically his flow of air, forming, as he calls it, an 'air-breakwater.'

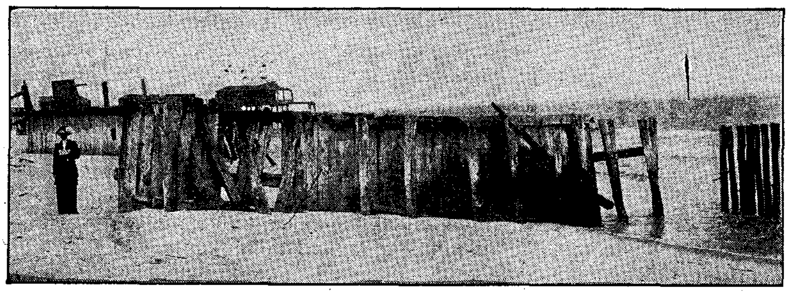
"To this end, he lays a long line of perforated 4-inch pipe on the water-bed of the area to be protected and places this main at right angles to the sweep of the oncoming waves. A connecting branch, giving the system a T-shape, reaches shoreward, where it meets an air-compressor of suitable capacity.

According to Mr. Brasher, his air-breakwater will make possible a number of marine operations which would either be seriously hampered or completely halted otherwise. 'Dredgers can be kept working in the most exposed places during the roughest weather. The erection of permanent breakwaters, piers, lighthouses, and dams may be continued steadily, no matter what the weather conditions. Half-completed structures may be protected until completed. Light-ships can ride out the roughest gale in an artificial lagoon of calm sea. Stranded vessels can be protected from the pounding of the waves until refloated.' And, logically, exposed shore-fronts can be similarly safeguarded against the sweep of stormy seas.

"In view of what most of us know about the damaging and the well-nigh irresistible energy of tempest-bred waves, skepticism is not unpardonable, but those interested in this ingenious system declare that 'the worth of the Brasher air-breakwater is not a matter of conjecture. It has been proved practical and immensely valuable by actual tests. Mr. Moon, superintendent of the quarry at Crutch Island, Maine, where a trial plant was located, reports that on the day of the trial waves were rolling in so high that the spray was flying over the tops of the trees along the shore. Fifteen minutes after he turned on the air, Mr. Moon said he could paddle around in a canoe in the smooth water that the air-breakwater furnished.'

"The question is, can Mr. Brasher's invention be applied to the New Jersey coast upon a scale ample enough to shield the areas that now suffer the most when a southeast storm blows? Will it be possible to furnish such a defense at a reasonable cost? To be effective there must be an abundance of air available, and air-compressors of sufficient capacity to provide the needful supply would unquestionably demand a very heavy outlay. Finally, we ask, can the scale of the experimental plant at Crutch Island be taken as a guide for the application of this system to the more extended, and possibly the more exacting, situation to be met on the New Jersey coast? If it can, Mr. Brasher has opened the way for notable work in a number of coastal and salvage problems."

STRONG BULWARKS, BUILT TO PROTECT BEACHES.



SUCH BULWARKS AFTER A STORM.

SOME MEDICAL RESULTS OF THE WAR

ONE WONDER of the great war is the small amount of sickness so far—so we are told by the editor of "The Annotator's" department in *American Medicine* (New York). He warns us, however, that censors can cut out news of epidemics as well as that of military disasters, so we can not be too sure. That Dr. Louis L. Seaman, of New York, made this mistake when he wrote his book about the wonderful work of the Japanese, this writer believes. It is now acknowledged, he asserts, that the conditions were the exact opposite of what Dr. Seaman imagined, altho we still hear the Japanese praised for what they did not do. The number of recoveries from wounds appears to be gratifyingly high, and we hear little now of men surrendering in a starving condition, but mental trouble is sadly frequent. Great medical discoveries are still to be announced. He goes on:

"What little news filters through is rather astonishing—perhaps too much so for belief. The small amount of typhoid fever, cholera, and pneumonia is the most amazing of all. The former had been freely predicted, but always with the reservation that military sanitarians might be able to prevent it whether or not a vaccine was used to develop deep immunity. Some correspondents have mentioned hundreds of thousands of cases, but it is an exceedingly small percentage of the millions in the armies, probably less than in times of peace. The French already report the successful use of vaccine as a preventive. Of course there might be considerable rheumatism from exposure, but we hear hints of only a little. Every war shows that young men in campaign become so 'hardened'—whatever that means—anatomically and physiologically—that they are uninjured by exposures which would have been fatal before. Our numerous Civil War veterans here caused some men to conclude that the early hardships have actually prolonged their lives, but weaklings were killed off and the survivors would be expected to live longer than the average.

"The early defects of the commissaries seem to have been corrected, and we no longer hear of the starved condition of prisoners when captured. Similarly the wounded seem to have more resistance, only 2½ per cent. having died so far, and the great majority return to the ranks in a few weeks or months. Tetanus is not mentioned as much as in the hot season, tho it may return as the ground thaws out, but in its place we hear more of gangrene, probably as a result of the cold as much as infection. Yet the number of cases of frozen extremities is surprizingly small, considering the exposures. The ban on liquor seems to be creating new records all around. The saddest news is in the hints of the number who are breaking down mentally from the strains or committing suicide. Most of them are unquestionably curable acute neurasthenias—plain exhaustion, in other words—but there seem to be many psychoses due to permanent changes in the tissues. These men might have eventually become insane in peace, from the wear and tear of the struggle for bread, but the strains of war seem to be hastening the process. By this weeding out, one can safely predict that few veterans will become insane after the war is over. On the other hand, we have not heard a word as to tuberculosis. The outdoor life may be preventing more deaths by this disease than it is causing by others. The medical discoveries of the war have so far been mentioned only in lay journals, and we must wait for the full scientific reports. We have mentioned the alleged discovery of a typhoid vaccine which can be taken by the mouth. It seems incredible, but more remarkable things than that have happened before this. Kocher, of Berne, is said to have invented a styptic powder which is highly efficient in weak solution. Doyen, of Paris, is reported to have devised a new way of administering tetanus antitoxin. M. Paulin is said to have found a modification of morphin which has no effect on motor-nerves—but it sounds queer. So far, no authenticated revolutionary medical discovery has been announced, and we need not expect any."

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LETTERS AND ART

WAR'S EFFECT ON FRENCH WRITERS

SIGNS of the psychological change that the war seems bound to effect are already discernible in several French authors. In the case of Maurice Barrès the change gives rise to admiration; in that of Romain Rolland and Anatole France their plight ought to arouse our sincere pity, says Abbé Ernest Dimnet. The Abbé had issued just previously to the outbreak of hostilities a book much noticed in the present situation called "France Herself Again." He has been a constant contributor to the London *Saturday Review* on current happenings in France, so one listens when he says that Romain Rolland and Anatole France "have recently gone through the most painful trial that may fall to the lot of honorable men: they have been obliged, at a critical juncture, to strain their voices, as a rule refined and subdued, that they might claim their right to be called good Frenchmen." The Abbé mingles his sympathy with something of humor at the box these two now find themselves in. Rolland's writing, he says in *The New Witness* (London), was informed with a spirit of humanitarianism, also the "atmosphere" of his "Jean-Christophe" is "less French than German." Now, in order to show himself a good Frenchman, Rolland is put in a quandary:

A PITIFUL CASE.

Romain Rolland used to write in a rather Teutonic "atmosphere," and his recent efforts to show his compatriots how he detests the Germans excite the sympathy of Abbé Dimnet.

"Undoubtedly, M. Romain Rolland, who began to write at the time of the Dreyfus affair, when hardly anybody believed in the possibility of a war, would have been a remarkable exception if he had not been attracted by the notions of fraternity and universal peace. . . . The mistake of M. Romain Rolland seems to me to have been more a misfortune than a real mistake. He had not time enough to write in the spirit of the rising and virile generation, which, however, he probably shared, and the result was that he was left behind. In order to make up for lost time, he finds himself now compelled to 'curse and swear' that he does not know the Germans. His apostrophe to the artists and scholars who signed the notorious appeal sounded bombastic and inflated as we read it in the columns of a paper filled with actions, and if it is true that there is no originality in Strauss and Mahler, why did he wait so long to say it thus forcibly? I really believe that the best policy for M. Romain Rolland would have been to say nothing. Only fools can imagine that the Germany he loved was the Germany we see to-day."

The Abbé frankly owns that he "rather enjoys" finding Anatole France in "a difficult and pretty laughable situation." He sees him taking a "sublime resolution" and, tho seventy, demanding a uniform and a gun. This to the Abbé is a "decidedly funny predicament," and all the while M. Anatole France was begging for his gun, he was afraid "lest the War Office should put him off till Christmas, when there would be plenty of little wooden guns; but they were polite, showed no sign of surprize, and humored the old gentleman":

"A DOER OF DEEDS."

That is why "love gathers from all quarters round men like Barrès."

"Now, the comicalness of the situation lies not in the fact that M. Anatole France wants to be a soldier at a time when soldiering is a pretty risky avocation; it lies in the fact that M. Anatole France entertains no illusions, knows that he will run very few dangers, and will be of very limited assistance to the military authorities, but, however, insists on being provided with a bayonet and a gun, 'so as to feel nearer the soul of his country.' This is what he said to a writer on the *Petit Parisien* on October 21, and it is advisable to quote his very words. 'I have no illusions on my military qualities,' he said. 'I have no illusions on the services which a man of my years can do his compatriots. But the nearer the army I am, the nearer I feel to the soul of my country in these cruel circumstances.'

"In other words, M. Anatole France suddenly felt terribly lonely, suddenly felt that he was on one side and his country on the other, and the only protection he saw against this uncomfortable sensation was to fly to what everybody at the present moment regards as the incarnation of the country—the army. So M. Anatole France is no soldier, but he is a man clad in soldier's clothes, and this is enough to make him happy.

"O literary dilettanti! Changing souls, emotional creatures! You are very charming, if you are often irritating and sometimes ludicrous; but how poor your logic is, impregnated, as it is, with sentiment, and how fortunate it is that your kind is best represented by a man of seventy! Why did M. Anatole France place himself in such a situation? Why did he deliver himself of axioms on morals and politics which sounded piquant in idle, peaceful times, but which a change in the weather caused rapidly to look cowardly, low, or silly? Nobody wanted him to be a sociologist, nobody wanted him to waste his precious time over the inferior ideas of a few politicians to which he humbly submitted to add grammar, but nothing else. He had no rival at story-telling of a certain kind, he was a perfect master of the French language; why would he be the not very successful acolyte of Socialist ranters? Why did he write decidedly anti-French statements, prefixing his signature with *Salut et Fraternité?* Why was he a loud and, on one occasion at least, a coarse opponent of the Three-Year Law? Why, barely three months before the war, did he put his name to an antimilitarist poster? Was it because he was a bad Frenchman? Evidently not, as his present attitude demonstrates. Why was it, then?

Merely because he did not expect that so shortly after he would be a soldier, an admirer of the army, a patriot using the language of all patriots, and declaring himself sorry for using any other."

The whirligig of time has not brought Maurice Barrés, however, into the range of the Abbé Dimnet's satirical vision. On the contrary, he thrills to the change that has come over this writer, as he shows us in another issue of *The New Witness:*

"Since the beginning of the war, Maurice Barrés has spent most of his time visiting the districts which have suffered from the passage or the proximity of the Germans, and in daily contact with the army. The sight of the soldiers fascinates him. He might pretend that familiarity with scenes endlessly repeated breeds at least indifference, and affect some of that off-hand military manner which numberless *Joseph Sedleys* acquire after twice seeing the rear of an army. But he does nothing of the kind. A soldier, a real soldier, one who lives in the near vicinity of death, appears as supernatural to him as to a boy of twelve. Were he different, the narrative which the *Echo de Paris* published last month of his visit to the out trenches would not have been full of that wonderment which is the rarest kind of freshness. The men he described, silent and almost bewildered on the appearance of so rare an object as a civilian visitor, had as much romance in them as a solitary dweller at the North Pole might have. Barrés, the most refined of writers, has all the simplicity of the people.

"It is a great thing, indeed, that there should be one man capable day after day of giving us in a popular newspaper the sensation of the heroic. Barrés calls himself a 'second-class Frenchman,' because he speaks while the others say nothing and act; but in these days, when expression has become a universal need, it is supremely important that the greatness of those silent heroes should be conveyed to us as Barrés alone can do it.

"But Barrés is not the mere teller of things; he is a doer of deeds; and, like all true poets endowed with the sense of realization and not with mere verbal power, he is highly practical. It might have occurred to others that a visit of Botrel, the Breton *chansonnier*, to the men during the intervals of their fighting might be more than an amusement, but it is few people who, seeing a variety of scenes, some of them decidedly heartrending, and spending at their writing-table what leisure difficult traveling left them, would concentrate their energy on the much-needed improvement of hospital-trains, or, above all, face the long months, possibly years, of work which an undertaking like the *Reconstitution du Foyer* must mean. Barrés realizes that when the war is over many an industry will have vanished, and many a poor soldier may find himself less brave before a struggle with the misery attending non-employment than he is to-day, facing cannon. He has laid the foundations of an organization which, it is to be hoped, will save brave men the humiliation of begging.

"Such has been Barrés's significance during the past five months; it is unequaled. This is the reward of literary influence when it is accompanied with a simultaneous wish for 'serving.' We never see self-denial reach certain limits without feeling more than admiration, more than mere sympathy. Love gathers from all quarters round men like Barrés."

IN A PREDICAMENT.

Anatole France was writing antimilitarist articles three months before the war. Now he is loudly demanding a uniform and a gun, tho 70 years of age, in order to feel nearer "the soul of my country."

Rolland, too, is a true patriot, despite the rather amusing protestations he has seemed to think necessary. Such protestations were really superfluous, for—

"There are no reasons to suppose that M. Romain Rolland is not a good Frenchman; I mean not only a Frenchman devoted at heart to his country, but even a Frenchman with sound French ideas. A literary man may feel the charm of a foreign country and yet be loyal to his own. As to humanitarianism, it is an aspect—not the best aspect—of a very high ideal, and so long as the writer cherishes it as a dream, there is nothing to say."

WAR-PROPHECIES PUT TO PROOF

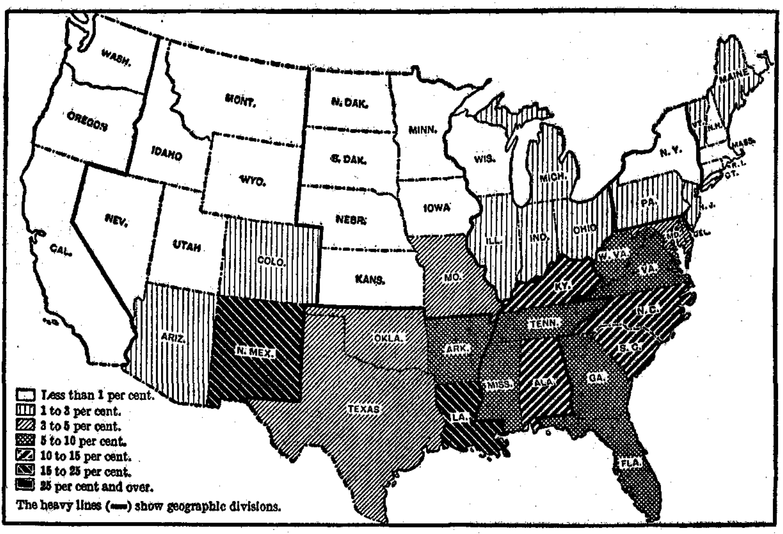
All sorts of settlements of the war have been supplied by prophecy, and no doubt many anxious souls pin their faith to these in place of more definite assurances. Prophecy began its work at the very outset, and wide-spread currency was given to the prognostications of the late Count Tolstoy. The genuineness of these has been impeached by the Tolstoy family, it must be said, tho these repudiations have received much less attention than the original prevision. There is also a German prophecy that doubtless has been shelved because it wasn't fulfilled. This one, discovered in an old family Bible in the Fatherland, foretold a world-war in 1914, and declared it would be won in December by a ruler who mounted his horse on the wrong side. The Kaiser's well-known physical disability makes him observe this variation from the usual custom; but the time has passed for him to fulfil the other terms of the prophecy. A writer in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Berlin) reminds us rather ironically that any one who has followed the history of "superstition and stupidity" must recall that nothing has ever happened in this world, from wars and revolutions to earthquakes and comets, without having been duly announced beforehand.

No one nation, the writer points out, can be said to be more subject to this appetite for prophecy than another, as the occult literature of the various countries shows. Recently, of course, we have hardly heard of anything but prophecies concerning the war so long foreseen; and while the writer finds some that are now proved ridiculous, he does cite a Berlin prediction of 1897 that is "in all points fulfilled." Incidentally, he hints at an explanation, not at all based on the supernatural, of Madame de Thèbes's famous prognostic concerning happenings in 1914 to the Austrian Empire. In point of fact, he believes that the equipment of the seer consists chiefly of a thorough acquaintance with past events, a clear understanding of the present, and a credulous client. Of especial interest to American readers is his statement that in the United States the name of prophets is legion. All thinkable combinations have been maneuvered here, where, since 1870, nearly every year has been foretold as "the war-year," and the writer offers for example the following:

"In a booklet published in America, which bears no date and appears to have been printed in Chicago, the world-war is promised for 1914. Of course the uprising of China is to be witnessed. The anonymous author holds that China, goaded by Japan, marches on Russia. At the same time Austria begins a campaign against Russia in which Germany, France, and England become involved. The Orient is in flames. In North Africa the Holy War is being preached because the Moslems wish to free themselves from England and France and set up the great Califate. Finally their peril dawns on the understanding of the European Powers, and the Turks are driven out of Europe just as were the Mongols. The result is: Europe for the Europeans."

It is too bad, says this critic, that so many people take such childish prophesying seriously; and he pauses for a moment to rap an English diviner, known as "Old Moore," whose forecasts are described as being very often inaccurate, despite their wide reputation in England. His world-famous competitor, Madame de Thèbes, of Paris, however, has been rather better served by the fall of events. De Thèbes is an assumed name, we read, of a well-known Frenchwoman of aristocratic lineage, and she practises the palmist method. Reading the hands of foreigners, she announces what is to happen in their country; and, the writer remarks, if she finds the palm of an Englishman, of an Austrian, or of a German hot and nervous, she interprets it as a sign that their respective countries are facing either war or revolution. It is a known fact that certain statesmen of reigning houses have visited Madame de Thèbes when they were sojourning in Paris, and we read that:

> "This indubitably clever woman, after many false predictions, has at last achieved a sensational success. In her Astrological Year-Book for 1913, she foretold for Austria-Hungary: 'The prince who awaits the Imperial throne shall not reign; in his stead shall rule a young man who at present has no thought of succeeding to the throne.' Again, in her Year-Book for 1914, one finds this saying: 'The tragedy in the Imperial House of Austria, which was foretold a year ago, will come to pass. No one is able to ward off destiny.'
>
> "Madame de Thèbes has an international *cliëntèle*. Russian grand dukes are frequently in Paris, as are Servian princes and dignitaries. Superstitious persons easily disclose what is in their minds, a statement that will be confirmed by every card-reader. Madame de Thèbes is a shrewd, worldly-wise woman, who, from single words, from an expression or look even, can put together many combinations. . . . And it may be she was better informed about Germany's forces than her compatriots; it may be she knew, too, the weaknesses of the French Army and the duplicity of the English character when she wrote this forecast: 'Belgium as a State has a shorter life to live than she has already lived.'"



ILLITERACY AMONG OUR NATIVE-BORN WHITES.
Of native parentage and over 10 years of age in 1910.

The writer then goes on to mention the booklet that appeared in Berlin in 1897, in which, on "an astrological-physiological basis," it was predicted that a world-war would occur between 1904 and 1932. "The high-mark of the struggle," spoke this prophet, "of this conflict among European nations, into which the Mongolian race shall be permitted to enter after a certain period, will occur some time between 1910 and 1920." This prophecy is wholly fulfilled, says our commentator, and cites particularly the inclusion of Japan in the fray. That he does not attach too much importance to the profession of prophecy, however, is plain from his remark that other predictions which have not proved quite so exact might have served as forewarnings. Not a few people in Europe can lay claim to clairvoyant powers, and he adds that "whoever has a clear eye for the present and a thorough understanding and knowledge of the past may disclose a gleam of the future. Many of his predictions coming true will astonish those who ever and always wander amid the dark shadows of the soul, and who are ever a welcome prey to those who can find 'good fishing in troubled waters.'"—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

OUR ILLITERATE IMMIGRANTS

People interested in the assimilation problems imposed upon this country by its immigrant populations will study with attention the percentages of illiteracy shown by a recent publication of the Census Bureau. As would, of course, have been foreseen, it is northwestern Europe which imposes upon us the lightest burden in the literate character of the people she sends us. What probably comes as a surprize, tho, is the fact that China, the country to which we are least hospitable is—perhaps for that reason—one of the eleven countries whose additions to our population since 1899 have had a noticeably low percentage of illiteracy, 2,352 out of 28,221, or 8.4 per cent., being unable to read or write. It was the Scandinavians, we read in the New York *Evening Post's* summary of Dr. Winthrop Talbot's report, that had the lowest percentage, 0.6, or 4,112 out of 669,784. Others of our benefactor nations are shown here:

> "The nations of northwestern Europe have less than 10 per cent. of illiteracy, and have sent us illiterate immigrants as follows:

	Per cent.	
French	7.0	10,992 among 159,246
German	5.3	46,482 among 866,209
Dutch Flemish	3.6	3,994 among 110,254
Irish	2.5	13,182 among 251,476
Welsh	1.8	461 among 25,289
Finnish	1.7	2,925 among 176,204
Bohemian	1.6	1,817 among 111,066
English	1.1	5,491 among 526,383
Scotch	0.7	1,282 among 187,434
Scandinavian	0.6	4,112 among 669,784

> "In the countries of northwestern Europe there are comparatively few illiterates, and no especial general census returns are made concerning them. Schools are general and good; schooling is compulsory.
>
> "Twenty-five years ago, 56.5 per cent. of all immigrants to the United States came from these countries. In 1890, 73.9 per cent. of all the foreign-born in this country were from Germany, Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. A few thousand came annually from Belgium, France, and Switzerland.
>
> "In 1880, in the United States, there were 7,165,646 persons who had come from these more literate lands of northwestern Europe; in 1910 the number had decreased to 6,740,400. In 1880, in the United States, there were but 230,742 persons from southern and eastern Europe, where illiteracy is common; in 1910 this number had increased to 5,048,583.
>
> "During the five-year period 1900–1904 the total immigration over fourteen years of age was 2,852,859; of these, 723,598 were illiterate. From 1905–09 the immigration nearly doubled, to 4,348,356, with 1,221,417 illiterates. From 1910–14 there was a still further increase to 4,516,401, but the illiterates decreased slightly, to 1,161,532.
>
> "The increase in Iberic and Slavic immigration has been notable, with a corresponding increase in numbers of illiterates. Comparing the third period with the second, immigration is greater, but the number of illiterates is somewhat smaller. Detailed study of the record for each nation for each year shows that with most races the percentage of illiterates is growing less from year to year in most cases among immigrants to this country."

Since 1899 we have admitted 11,971,449 immigrants over fourteen years of age, and of these 26.64 per cent. were illiterate. This means that such persons were unable to read or write at all in any language. "The number of foreign-born illiterates admitted since 1899 equals 58 per cent. of the total number of illiterates in the United States in 1910, including native white, foreign-born, negro, Indian, and all others." Further:

> "In 1910 there were 1,650,361 foreign-born illiterates in the United States. During the five years since the last census 1,161,532 have been admitted, or a net increase of approximately 792,404, taking into consideration the number of illiterates who left the country during the same period of time. This makes the total number of foreign-born illiterates in the United States on

June 30, 1914, approximately 2,442,765, or more than the combined population in 1910 of St. Louis, Boston, Cleveland, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Buffalo. Sixty-five per cent. of this vast number of illiterate foreigners [in 1910], or 1,075,230, are huddled in cities of the Eastern Central and Atlantic States and New England, the chief manufacturing centers, as contrasted with 19.6 per cent. in the rural districts of this section.

"Until 1910, native white illiterates outnumbered foreign-born illiterates. The number of native white illiterates has been decreasing, while the foreign-born have been more rapidly increasing.

"Study of illiterate immigration since 1899 shows that the largest percentage of illiteracy (63.4 per cent.) is among the Portuguese, who numbered 58,072, or 0.8 per cent., of all immigrants over 14 years of age.

"More than half of all Mexican, Turkish, and Syrian immigrants are illiterate. These number 92,729, or 1.5 per cent. of the whole. . . . . . .

"There were 143,951 Croatian and Slovenian illiterates, or 3.6 per cent. Illiteracy, 33.2 per cent.

"Other immigrants over 30 per cent. illiterate are Russians, Roumanians, Bulgarians, Servians, Montenegrins, and a few Koreans. This group numbers 178,555, or 4 per cent.

"Hebrew immigrants are 24.6 per cent. illiterate, and rank third in number, 1,121,159, or 9.4 per cent.

"Slovaks are 22.8 per cent. illiterate, and number 428,364, or 3.5 per cent.

"The Greeks (24.6 per cent.) follow closely, with 356,363, or 2.1 per cent.

"The remaining races over 20 per cent. illiterate are Armenians (25.2), 47,224, or 4 per cent., and Japanese (22.3 per cent.), who have a recorded illiterate immigration of 43,218, or 1.5 per cent.

"Africans (19.8 per cent.), concerning whom much has been said of late, number only 11,129, or 5 per cent.

"The Spanish (16.5 per cent.) have sent us 13,184, or 8 per cent.

"The Magyars, or natives of the Hungarian plains, are a comparatively literate people. Out of 406,271 only 11.1 per cent., or 45,288, were illiterate.

"The Chinese (8.4 per cent.) sent us but 2,352 illiterates out of 28,221, or .01 per cent."

GENIUS AS CANNON-FOOD—"Nothing better demonstrates the brutal wastefulness of war," exclaims one American writer, "than does the list of well-known French literary men and artists who are now risking their lives in the trenches," and did he but also include German and British geniuses in the list he would echo the statements of many writers of late. The British author, A. E. W. Mason, dispatches tell us, has just received his commission in the Manchester Regiment. Professor Kettle and Stephen Gwynn, M.P., now serving, both represent Anglo-Irish literature. A dispatch from Paris informs us that

"Many French authors, poets, and dramatists are serving in the army in various capacities. Henri Bernstein, the dramatist, is serving as a gunner at Fort Havre; Marcel Prevost, the poet and author, is a captain of artillery in the entrenched camp of Paris; Etienne Rey, the writer, and Robert de Flers, the playwright, are serving at the front, as also is Reynoldo Hahn, the latter as a simple soldier in the trenches in the Argonne.

"Marcel Boulanger, the writer, has been taken half-frozen from the trenches near Nancy and placed in a hospital. François de Tessan, the journalist and secretary-general of the French Commission to the San Francisco Exposition, was wounded but has recovered and is ready to return to the front."

The paragrapher of the New York *Times*, commenting upon this waste of irreplaceable human material, points out the improbability of these men attaining any degree of usefulness on the battle-field commensurate with the loss which their extinction would mean to literature and art; for, as common soldiers, "they can do no better work than the dullest peasant, and perhaps not as good."

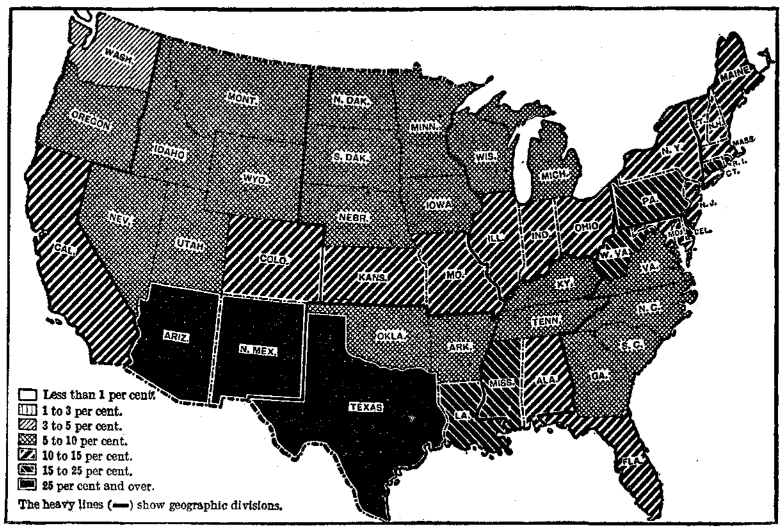
"To put them on the firing-line reveals the senseless waste which war involves more clearly than does the similar use of men of abilities more common, tho not less valuable."

MORAL UNITY OF EUROPE

THE EXCITED CLAIMS that all the right is on one side and all the wrong on the other in the war are deplored by a calm group of intellectual Spaniards, who aver that Europe must be considered as a whole when we make up our minds where to give our sympathy. Too much hysteria has pervaded the utterances of even the best minds in the warring nations, and this group of learned men see with gratification evidence that sanity is again gaining control. The statement of the Spanish savants is communicated to *The Cambridge Magazine* (London) by Romain Rolland. They say:

"A number of literary and scientific men at Barcelona, as far removed from amorphous internationalism on the one hand as from mere parochialism on the other, have banded themselves together to affirm their unchangeable belief in the moral unity of Europe, and to further this belief as far as the suffocating conditions resulting from the present tragic circumstances permit.

"We set out from the principle that the terrible war which to-day is rending the heart of this Europe of ours is, by implication, a civil war. A civil war does not exactly mean an unjust war; still, it can only be justified by a conflict between great ideals, and if we desire the triumph of one or the other of these ideals, it must be for the sake of the entire European commonwealth and its general well-being.



ILLITERACY AMONG FOREIGN-BORN WHITES,
Over ten years of age. Maps from Census Report for 1910.

"None of the belligerents, therefore, can be allowed to aim at the complete destruction of its opponents; and it is even less legitimate to start out from the criminal hypothesis that one or another of the parties is *de facto* already excluded from this superior commonwealth.

"Yet we have seen with pain assertions such as these approved and deliriously spread abroad, and not always among common people, or by the voices of those who speak not with authority.

"For three months it seemed as if our ideal Europe were shipwrecked, but a reaction is already making its appearance. A thousand indications assure us that in the world of intellect, at any rate, the winds are quieting down, and that in the best minds the eternal values will soon spring up once more.

"It is our purpose to assist in this reaction, to contribute to making it known, and, as far as we are able, to insure its triumph. We have with us in every quarter of the world the ardent aspirations of far-sighted minds, and the unvoiced wishes of thousands of men of good-will, who are determined to remain faithful to the cause of this moral unity.

"We will begin by giving the greatest possible publicity to those actions, declarations, and manifestations—whether they emanate from belligerent or neutral nations—in which the effort of reviving the feeling of a higher unity and a generous altruism may become apparent. Later we shall be able to extend our activities and place them at the service of new enterprises. We demand nothing more of our friends, of our press, and of our fellow-citizens than a little attention for these quickenings of reality, a little respect for the interests of a higher humanity, and a little love for the great traditions and the rich possibilities of a unified Europe."

CHRISTIANITY REACHING CHINA'S LEADERS

THE BIGGEST PIECE of religious news that has been reported for a century, we are told, is the return of Sherwood Eddy "from three months of special gospel-meetings among the students, gentry, and officials of thirteen cities of China, during which time more than 150,000 men crowded to hear the message, while more than 18,000 signed cards as inquirers." It is important, explains this writer in *The Continent*, because it means that Christianity has "worked up to the top" in China. For hitherto the Christian churches of China have been largely filled by the poorer classes, while the gentry, aristocracy, and scholars have been unmoved. But the latter responded amazingly to Mr. Eddy's call. Even the highest officials gave him a hearing. As Mr. Eddy says in describing his work in the current *Missionary Review of the World*, "the President, the Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, and the Governors of almost every province that we visited, either erected pavilions for the meetings or gave the students half-holidays, or invited us to a banquet, with opportunity to address the officials." And Mr. Eddy reports not only kindness, but conversions, so that he comes to the conclusion that "probably in no other country in the world to-day are the officials so accessible to Christianity as in China." Not that there are not new problems, as well as new successes. One of them is the revival of Confucianism, which "is very sure to come in this decade." Another is raised by the European War, and is common to Christian missionary endeavor everywhere.

Mr. Eddy is secretary for Asia of the International Y. M. C. A., and his evangelistic tour was conducted under the auspices of the China Association, after careful preparation and with the cooperation of missionary workers and the Chinese churches. The remarkable response to the meetings naturally brings congratulatory comment from the religious press in this country. In his *Missionary Review* article Mr. Eddy informs us that he visited thirteen Chinese provincial capitals and metropolitan centers. And he illustrates the results everywhere by describing at some length what happened in several of these cities.

In Peking, where the work began, Mr. Eddy had a most enjoyable half-hour with President Yuan Shih Kai, whom he believes to be China's strong man to-day. The President, tho not deeply religious, "sees the alarming growth of immorality, with the breakdown of old standards before new ones have been formed, and he believes in supporting morality or any religion that will uphold the State." The Vice-President also gave Mr. Eddy and his associates a hearing, and an opportunity to present Christianity to him. Mr. Eddy found the change in Peking in fourteen years most striking:

"In 1900 the Boxers were killing our Christians, and attempting to drive foreigners out of China. This year, for the first time, the Chinese officials opened the Forbidden City, where the foot of the 'foreign devil' was formerly never permitted to rest, and gave us a site for our tabernacle right near the palaces of the boy Emperor, and close to the sacred altar where the Emperor annually worshiped. Four thousand students assembled in this tabernacle to hear the gospel, and some six hundred men were enrolled in Bible classes in twelve churches in different parts of the city. . . . The response of the officials and leaders of China was most notable in the capital city, which has long been the most conservative center of China. At one meeting for inquirers who were deemed near the point of decision for the Christian life there were present one former governor, two generals, a private secretary to the President, the director of China's national bank, prominent officials, and a young non-Christian philanthropist who has given this year $12,000 to Christian work."

At Hangchow, the Confucian owners of the modern theater canceled a scheduled entertainment, and gave Mr. Eddy the use of the theater free of charge. The Governor granted a holiday that the students might attend, which they did. The theater was filled on two successive days, and about a thousand men signed cards promising to study the life of Christ and follow him so far as they were convinced that his claims were just. The Governor invited the visitors to a banquet. Here was enacted a scene like those described in the "Acts of the Apostles":

"For an hour we presented Jesus Christ to that Governor and his secretary, Mr. S. T. Wen. Finally, I said to the Secretary, as I took out my Testament: 'Mr. Wen, when the eunuch had heard the gospel that Philip preached to him, he said:

"'"What doth hinder me to be baptized?" What hinders you from becoming a Christian here and now?' Mr. Wen replied:

"'Mr. Eddy, some day I will; but now it would complicate my official position. Some day I will retire from political life and go into private life and become a Christian.'

"'Why not do it now?' I urged. 'We need Christian leaders now. Will you not do it now?'

"He answered: 'I will.' And we shook hands. Then I said: 'Mr. Wen, when will you do it?'

"'Next Sunday,' he replied. At first he asked for private baptism, but I said: 'Let us be plain; we must be courageous, and work for the glory of Jesus Christ. Will you go down to the little church and be baptized in public?'

"'I will,' he said. The following day this fearless man took the chair at the meeting and stated publicly that he had decided to become a Christian. Even the non-Christian students broke into applause. The next Sunday he went down and gave his testimony before the people in the little church. He said: 'I may lose my official position, but I take my stand to-day once for all for Jesus Christ.' . . . He immediately started Bible classes among his household servants and officials; and on the last day of meetings in China, when illness prevented me from conducting the meetings as scheduled, Mr. Wen came down and carried them on with Mr. C. T. Wang."

At Foochow, where twenty years ago eleven missionaries were torn limb from limb by an angry mob, Mr. Eddy spoke at the invitation of the Governor, the Chamber of Commerce, and all of the Confucian College presidents. The meetings were successful. Mr. Eddy dined with the Governor, who subscribed generously toward a new Y. M. C. A. building, and he was told in an address presented by the Confucian educators:

"Confucianism alone can not save China. We need the moral dynamic and principle of progress which Christianity can give. Christianity has long appealed to the lower classes, but has not the time now come for you to appeal to the leaders and educated men of the nation?"

In the port city of Amoy an attempt was made to reach the merchant class. With this success:

"When we arrived there we found that the Lieutenant-Governor had sent out his proclamation announcing the meetings to such an extent that they did not dare give out tickets for the meeting. All of these audiences were not people admitted from the streets; they were picked audiences of those three classes, officials, students, and business men. In order to gain admission to the evangelistic meetings, men were compelled to go to a certain place and sign written applications. Eight thousand men came in advance and signed those applications. The opening night five thousand gathered—the place only held two thousand, and had to be filled three times. The next day it rained, and as in China they don't go out in the rain, I did not expect that a meeting would be held. I was taking dinner at

A CHRISTIAN TEMPLE WITHIN THE "FORBIDDEN CITY."

The audience leaving the pavilion (at the left), erected within the sacred precincts for the meetings conducted by Mr. Sherwood Eddy.

six o'clock, when I was summoned by a messenger to come at once. Three thousand men had come, and they sat while the rain dript down, some of them wiping the rain from the seats. For one hour they listened as we talked about sin, their sins—gambling, graft, and the sins that are honeycombing the life of China. One business man who signed a card got ten others to join his class. Men said: 'Wherever there is a Christian to teach, you can form classes all over the city.'"

But, says Mr. Eddy, "the door will not forever remain open to Christianity as at present"—

"The movement toward Confucianism is not united, it is not self-conscious yet, but it is growing. One party is trying to promote a materialistic movement, but a far larger party is trying to strengthen the religious element in Confucianism. It reminds me of an old watch that has run down, into which they are going to put a new mainspring, the mainspring of patriotism and nationalism, so that the old watch will not only keep time, but will go faster than the normal. I no longer dread that movement, however, after what I have seen."

Another difficulty, which Mr. Eddy believes is being overcome, lies in the fact that some Chinese churches "have been so long accustomed to deal with the lower classes that they do not know how to go out and meet with warm hand these men of the upper classes." Nor are there enough trained Bible-teachers.

Finally, the European War has embarrassed the Chinese Government, and greatly hampered missionary work. A former Chinese Premier replied to the invitation to accept Christ: "When I see Europe drenched in the blood of your so-called Christians, and when I see the foreign city of Shanghai flowing free with opium, six hundred shops, to curse our nation, I do not want to put my foot in that *mess* that you people have made of Christianity." But this was not the attitude of the students, and Mr. Eddy found that the war actually affected his meetings far less than he had feared.

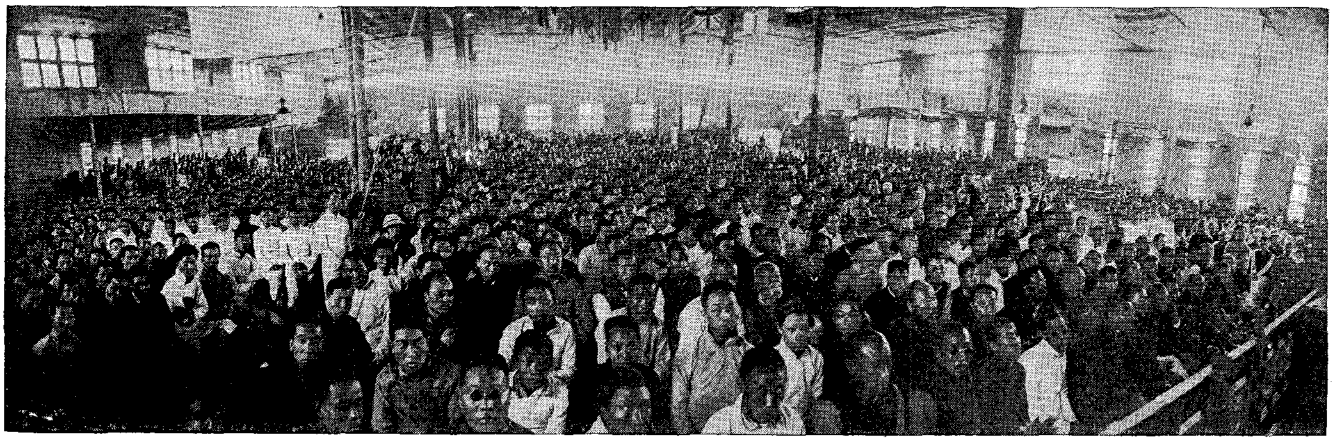
BILLY SUNDAY ON SOCIAL RELIGION

BILLY SUNDAY, "fighting mad," we are told, made one of the most forceful utterances of his Philadelphia campaign from the standpoint of social and industrial reform, according to the Philadelphia *North American's* special reporter at the Tabernacle. In one of his afternoon sermons, "for half an hour he turned the biggest guns in his batteries on the child-labor exploiters, the political grafters, employers who pay starvation wages, and the food dopesters, and literally, to use his own expression, he 'shelled the woods for God.'" In connection with Mr. Sunday's political allusion, it is interesting to remember the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* demand that he openly attack the Republican political machine in the city, also to note that he has decided to lengthen his Philadelphia campaign by two weeks. In his sermon Sunday paid his respects to the type of man "who seems to think that his religion is summed up in the doings of a lot of special things, such as attending church, singing psalms, saying prayers, etc., and who seems to think that religion is confined to one day in the week and that the other six are the legitimate field for plunder." And the evangelist, as quoted by the Philadelphia *North American*, went on to specify:

"We have produced in America a religious type of men who are religious in the best sense of the word in their private lives, but who in their professional, commercial, social, and industrial relations, where other people are concerned, do not seem to think that their religion need necessarily enter.

"In other words, this idea of religion has produced men whose private lives are good, but whose public lives are rotten, vile, bad.

"While they are true to their marriage vows and virtuous, they are rotten in politics. We have produced men who, while they would not shoot a man with a pistol, will sit in New York City or Philadelphia and by a vote in the board of directors'



AT THE FIRST CHRISTIAN SERVICE IN PEKING'S "FORBIDDEN CITY."

Four thousand students listening to the preaching of Mr. Eddy at the first meeting held in the pavilion.

meeting set in motion forces which ultimately may take a man's life out on the Pacific slope months afterward.

"While they wouldn't hand you a dose of poison, they'd sell you adulterated goods that kill people a thousand miles away. If your religion doesn't make you sell straight goods, then it doesn't amount to three whoops this side of hell in the pews, either.

"Men who would not pick the pockets of one man with the fingers of their hand will, without hesitation, pick the pockets of 80,000,000 people with the fingers of their monopoly or commercial advantage.

"Men in whose hands the virtue of your wife or daughter would be as safe as in your own will every year drive hundreds of cases of virtue over the line into vice by the pressure of the starvation wages they pay.

"Men who will gladly draw their check for $10,000 and give it to a children's hospital, see nothing ridiculous in the fact that the $10,000 for the children's hospital came out of $200,000 made from a system of child-labor which crushes and kills and maims more children in one year than the hospital will heal in twenty."

WAR'S EFFECT ON CRIME IN PARIS

THE DECREASE of crime in Paris, London, and other European cities since the war began has been explained in several ways, but Mr. Alfred Capus, editor of the Paris *Figaro*, finds the reason in the fact that the plainer life of those of the upper strata of society lessens the temptation of those of the lower. Moreover, in time of war the "literature of the outer boulevards," which may be exprest as "dime-novel literature" or "shilling shockers," is not so much in evidence. Yet he doubts whether this slackness in crime will show after the war; and therefore urges that a certain amount of the present discipline of society be continued and that Paris try more diligently than before to stop the growth of crime in the minds of the young through whatever medium it is fostered. The *Figaro* also publishes the letter of a Belgian correspondent who holds the press in general to blame for heroizing crime and pleads that the better class of papers should observe silence on criminal exploits after the war in order to preserve the present improved conditions. That there should be less crime in Paris after the outbreak of war was not foreseen by at least one police magistrate of that city. As Mr. Capus notes:

"During the past five months not more than two or three acts that are really criminal have been committed in Paris. The divorce 'drama,' lately recorded, is perhaps the most serious; and I believe the only 'drama of passion' of this winter. Also the Parisian Apaches have displayed extreme moderation.

"The argument that the war has caused this ebb of criminality is not of itself sufficient. I recall that a police magistrate declared at the beginning of hostilities: 'It is to be feared that, owing to the withdrawal of men through mobilization, we shall suffer from an assortment of little Apaches of fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years, which shall prove a great danger in the present state of affairs.' The pessimism of this magistrate lacks confirmation in the event. Not one young bandit, either through assassination or violence, has sought success.

"This is because the criminal instinct, joined with the opportunity, is not enough to result in a crime. There is the further necessity of a special atmosphere—superheated through example, bravado, and the literature of the outer boulevards—in which this instinct enjoys intensive culture. Then at a given moment all the distributed electric current centers itself in an individual as pole, and the spark, that is to say, crime, flashes between society and him.

"Temporarily the war has done away with two conditions in Paris. First, the environment in which the malefactor works himself up; and, secondly, the social conditions, which because of their effervescence and disorder attract the malefactor.

"Anarchy in the upper circles provokes temptation in the lower. It follows, therefore, that the severe discipline which rules over the upper strata in these days quite naturally prevents—without help of stern measures—violence, murder, and assassination from springing from the lower.

"It is perfectly plain, too, that peace will not be able to maintain the present status and that we shall again behold crimes, and even 'beautiful crimes.' Yet they may diminish in number if we are able to continue in some degree the discipline of these days; and if we estop the troubled portrait of vice even more forcibly from taking possession of the mind of the young."

This editorial called forth a letter from Auguste Laveleye, a Belgian, whose excuse for the intrusion, as he calls it, is "his love for the high culture of France," in which, he believes more firmly than ever, lies "the progress of humanity," as shown by the noble example of "our old allied races" in the present conflict. The writer's self-styled intrusion consists in a plea familiar surely to the American press, and perhaps to that of all nations. He takes up the conclusion of Alfred Capus and says:

"Is not the first thing to be achieved an understanding among the press to keep silence about the crimes of the days to come? You will admit that the press is to blame, because, from whatever divers motives, it satisfies an unhealthy curiosity of the public by spreading, with all the noisy exaggeration of print and picture, the horrors of crime.

"Before the war I always deplored the practise of journalism that minutely described the place, the weapons, and means used, the photographs of the guilty, etc.; in a word, all the odious details of crime whose foul odor was forced upon one at the first glance given to certain newspapers. . . . . . .

"Will the Greater Press advance so far after the war as to curb this advertising of crime? I ask you, not daring to hope so much. And yet all good citizens would be thankful to you if it should, and the country and humanity would be gainers thereby."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN WAR COMMANDMENTS

IF THE MERE SHOCK of the war's coming and its immediate drain on every fiber of the German nation were not sufficient to impose a new mind and way of life, the people might find the rule of conduct in the following injunctions. The Paris *Journal des Débats* translates them from the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten*, and makes no comment further than that their author, Dr. Karl Wolff, has obviously drawn his inspiration from the decalog. One notes particularly that the Germans are to treat the war as a sacred event and to be sure of victory. In that time there shall be rejoicing for all the nation, and for all of real good-will as well as for "the stranger within the gates." Taking the counsels in their order, we read:

"This, oh, my people, is the war that has wrenched you away from pleasure and ease, but also from languor, doubt, and satiety.

"Thou shalt have no other thought than of this war: for its consequences of disaster, if we are vanquished, shall make themselves felt to the third and fourth generation. But it will bear blest fruit unto the tenth generation if we know how to conquer and found the world anew as a German product.

"Thou shalt not take in vain the terrible name of War, neither in gross pleasantry, nor in foolish derision, nor in any way unworthily by word or picture.

"Be mindful of Peace in thy heart's depths and know that the assurance of its coming sanctifies thee in thy present service. . . . For the future is like a festal day for thy people, a source of zeal and of joy for thee and thine, for all those who honestly bear good-will with them, and also for the stranger within the gates.

"Honor thy father and thy mother in defending the soil of the Fatherland in which their bones repose.

"Thou shalt kill in order to sustain the life that shall rise from destruction.

"Thou shalt let naught be taken away of that which belongs to thy people.

"Thou shalt respect the German woman, because she makes her sacrifice in silence and bears her sorrow without complaint.

"Thou shalt not suffer false witness to be borne against thy people.

"Thou shalt never more covet the manners and customs of thy neighbors, neither their language, nor their clothes, nor any other thing that is made solely for the foreigner. But the German soul shall continue to spread over the world, mighty in its culture, full of understanding, and gathering into the treasure-store of the Fatherland all that all the nations hold as most precious."

THE HORROR AND PITY OF IT

THE MANY DIFFERENT ACCOUNTS of conditions in Belgium continue to be in sad accord. Homeless families, like that illustrated on this page, make the housing problem, as one correspondent asserts, very "acute." "It is surprizing to see," as he says, "with what tenacity people cling to the remains of their homesteads, a family of six, for instance, living for more than two months in a pig-pen 10 feet by 12.

"We found people living in cellars under the ruins of their homes, in lofts over the cow-stalls; saw children that had been born in hen-coops and pigsties, and learned of one man who considered that he was doing well when the population of his poultry-house was reduced from twenty-two to eighteen refugees.

"In Visé there were 1,200 families. We did not see a dozen houses standing. In Louveigne 76 out of 150 houses were destroyed. In Tremeloo half the houses were razed."

With no shelter and little food, thousands of families must be at the point of disintegration, if not of death.

In his latest public statement Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, declared that "7,000,000 Belgians must still be fed, and the 1,500,000 of them now absolutely destitute will become 2,500,000 before harvest."

"Try as you may," writes another American observer, "you can not put away the vision of these huddled women and children shivering in the snow and slush, starved—death-stricken, many of them, through cold and hunger. A welter of misery!—which only continued generosity of the great-hearted Americans can lessen."

At the twelve canteens established by the Commission in Liége, where people line up for bread and soup, "you see no able-bodied young men," Dr. Williams testifies; "there are only old women, children, and cripples. The distribution starts at 8.30 in the morning, and is not finished at the principal canteen until eleven. . . . Rich and poor, all have to send for bread, and all get the same supply. 'Rich' is a term of irony, but I use it comparatively to distinguish the distrest from the destitute. Think of steel-magnates, university professors, and well-to-do women, accustomed to living luxuriously on investments which now bring in no income, being obliged to stand in a bread-line! Within a few months there will be no distinctions to make because practically every person in Belgium will be dependent on the canteens. Every one's private means will have disappeared."

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ONE HOMELESS BELGIAN FAMILY

FROM FAR AND WIDE

THAT $1,400 FROM ALASKA, to which reference was made in THE LITERARY DIGEST last week, has called forth much comment and admiration. No details accompanied the remittance, made through telegraphic advice to bankers here in New York, but these have since come to hand in shape of the Fairbanks *Daily News-Miner*, which paper started the Belgium Flour Fund movement in far-off interior Alaska, and promoted it liberally from day to day. Its original half-page advertisement and two-column editorial announcement would almost have drawn red blood from a white arctic glacier; and its later appeals would make a miner laugh and a miser cry until purses opened and money ran out in a golden stream. Incidentally it appears that a Belgian Masquerade Ball was inspired, from which came a good part of the surprizing contribution. Alaska has a cold climate, but Alaskans have great warm hearts.

Wherever Americans are found, there their American spirit prompts them to cooperate with their countrymen in aid of smitten humanity. "Employees of the Seoul Mining Company, operating the Suan Concession in Korea," heard the Belgian cry through THE LITERARY DIGEST, and forwarded $160.00.

From a Presbyterian Mission Hospital in Korea came ten dollars, gift of the physician in charge, who said: "The appeal has reached me across the seas. There is great need and want around us here, but I feel that I must add my mite toward helping those who are suffering so in Belgium."

Local needs have been referred to by many contributors in our own country, notably in a remittance of $291.10 from the citizens of Fullerton, Neb., accompanied by these words: "In sending this we are not taking from our own poor—they are being looked after and cared for."

"This is from one of our Missionaries," writes the treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, remitting $50.00 for Rev. A. J. McFarland, of Asia Minor, Turkey; his money caught the missionary spirit.

"Will come again every month as long as the present condition remains; remind me if I forget," writes a North Carolina helper who sends $3.00.

Social enjoyment gave opportunity and inspiration to the Monday Bridge Club of St. Petersburg, Fla., who gave a Belgian Benefit Party and raised $182.00 thereby.

From Mount Hermon, Mass., came a dollar, with this word: "Money earned by me to help the Belgians. I am ten years old."

Contributions to THE DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND—Received from February 18 to February 24, 1915, inclusive

$1,250.00—Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

$211.75—Lutheran Normal School Faculty & Students, Sioux Falls, S. D.

$206.33—Ladies of the Modern Maccabees, Port Huron, Mich.

$160.00—Seoul Mining Co. Employees, Holkol, Chosen, Korea.

$107.45—People of Waitsfield & Fayston, Vt.

$100.00 Each—Hannah Cassel Mills; Yarmouthville (Me.) Belgian Relief Committee.

$70.00—Central Moravian S. S., Bethlehem, Pa.

FROM CHURCHES—$38.05, St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Bucyrus, O.; $28.57, Church of the Brethren, Welch Run, Pa.; $26.75, Lutheran Church, Mercersburg, Pa.; $25.00, Reformed Church, Mercersburg, Pa.; $16.50, M. E. Church, Bluffton, O.; $14.77, Churches of Sharpsburg, Ky.; $10.00, Saugatuck Cong. Church, Westport, Conn.

FROM SUNDAY SCHOOLS—$33.50, Classes No. 5 & 6, Presby. S. S., Valier, Pa.; $16.00, First M. E. Church S. S. Class, Duluth, Minn.; $9.00, Class No. 5, Presby. S. S., Valier, Pa.; $7.36, Storrs Cong. S. S., Cincinnati, O.; $6.00, Midway S. S. Class, Chillicothe, Tex.; $5.00, M. E. Sunday School, Wadestown, W. Va.; $3.50, Mason (Wis.) S. S.; $3.00, First Bible Class, Salem S. S., Gloucester Co., Va.; $1.70, Oakland Presby. S. S. Class No. 13, Pittsburgh, Pa.; $1.00, Tried & True Class, Alford M. E. S. S., Petersburg, Ind.

FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS—$14.71, Dell Rapids (S. D.) High School; $5.00, Central School 7th and 8th Grades, South Haven, Mich.; $2.00, Tower School of DeKoven Hall, S. Tacoma, Wash.

FROM THE PYTHIAN SISTERS—$5.00 each, Findlay, Ohio;; Palatka, Fla.; $2.00, Danville, Vt.

FROM OTHER ORGANIZATIONS—$28.00, Rainbow Mine Employees, Rye Valley, Ore. (additional); $25.00, Bethesda Church Ladies' Aid, Viroqua, Wis.; $18.00, The Yellow Ticket Theatrical Co., Portland, Ore.; $6.00, Rincon Valley Improvement Club, Santa Rosa, Cal.; $5.15, Saturday Literary Club, Brookings, S. D.; $5.00 each, "Chile," Rancoqua; Knights of Holy Grail, Baltimore, Md.; Bethany Gospel Mission, Jersey City, N. J.; Woman's Civic League, Brookings, S. D.; Camp Fire Girls, Fowler, Ind.; The Red House, Brevard, N. C.; $4.61, Citizens of Ranger, Tex.; $3.61, Miss Haskell's School, Boston, Mass.; $3.50, Y. M. B. C., Moosup, Conn.; $3.25, The Woman's Club, Brookings, S. D.; $3.00, Camp Fire Girls, Whitinsville, Mass.; $1.10, Cadets of A. & M. College of Texas, College Sta., Tex.

FROM INDIVIDUAL DONORS—$25.00 each, "Cash," New York City; Helen B. Minot.

$20.00 Each—Robinson Bros. Co., Merced, Cal.; Frances Harcourt.

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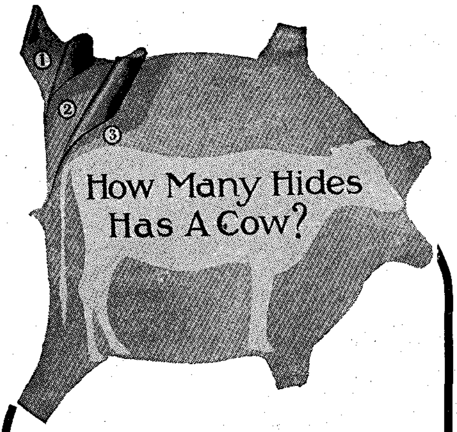
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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

MR. BUCKLE'S FIRST DISRAELI VOLUME

Monypenny, William Flavelle, and George Earle Buckle. The Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. Vol. III. (1846–1855.) 8vo, pp. x–591. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net.

By a paradox not unusual in genius of the first rank, the fame of Disraeli seems to take on larger proportions as he recedes into the past. To-day the great minister of the mid-Victorian era who "held the sword of England" during a momentous crisis seems assured of one of the lonely places in history reserved for those whose names are used to mark an epoch. A generation has passed since Disraeli died. Enormous changes have been wrought in Europe and America,—changes of fundamental character, which have affected the very foundations of political life and altered the destinies of nations. Democracy has stamped its seal deep upon present-day civilization, and, to an observer placed at this distance from the events recorded in the present volume, it may seem that the ideas of Gladstone, rather than those of Disraeli, have best withstood the test of time. Nevertheless, it is the great Conservative statesman of Jewish lineage and aristocratic ideas, and not the peerless Commoner, who stands to-day as the archetype of England's imperial greatness, now apparent to a world "in shining armor."

This valuable biography, which is essentially a history of parliamentary England during the first half of the nineteenth century, has some unique features as regards its authorship. The first two volumes were written by William Flavelle Monypenny, of the staff of the London *Times*, and also a soldier, who died in November, 1912, ten days after the publication of his second volume. The third volume, the work of George Earle Buckle, former editor-in-chief of the London *Times*, is based on the manuscripts and material left by Mr. Monypenny. This volume in spirit and style is worthy of its predecessors.

It is an amazing figure which stands out clear, distinct, and dominant in these volumes. In the whole range of parliamentary annals, not excluding the French Convention of 1793, there is no more fascinating personality than the great Jew who rose from comparative obscurity to something like sovereignty in nineteenth-century England. It has been the fashion for Disraeli's critics to assume that, because he changed his political opinions, suddenly transforming himself from a radical democrat into a conservative aristocrat, he was lacking in an essential of greatness—consistency. But if we study the character of the man; if we break through the envelop of dilettantism, romanticism, and quasi-charlatanry in which Disraeli chose to mask his deeper and real side, we meet with a personality of imposing dimensions.

The great Jew who set in the crown of England its jewel, India, and who seemed to have the prescience of her imperial destiny, was far from being the spoiled child of Fortune. By birth, training, and sympathies a member of that race which was virtually proscribed in Europe, he entered the arena of life terribly handicapped. That political career, the success and brilliancy of which were to astonish the world, began in dismal failure. Everything in Disraeli's career is astonishing and sensational. He entered the House of Commons in 1837, at thirty-two, the protégé of Daniel O'Connell! The man who was to become the prototype of Conservative England and to assume the title of Lord Beaconsfield, which had been intended for Burke, began his political career as an ultra-Liberal. Here is a description of him by an observer as he entered the House of Commons for the first time to make his maiden speech. "He was attired in a bottle-green frock coat and a waistcoat of white of the *Dick Swiveler* pattern, the front of which exhibited a network of glittering chains; large fancy-pattern pantaloons, and a black tie, above which no shirt-collar was visible, completed the outward man. A countenance lividly pale, set out by a pair of intensely black eyes, and a broad, but not very high, forehead, overhung by clustering ringlets of coal-black hair, which, combed away from the right temple, fell in bunches of well-oiled small ringlets over his left cheek. His manner was intensely theatric; his gestures were wild and extravagant." The orator was overwhelmed by a torrent of derisive laughter, the scene rivaling that of *Gwynplaine* in the House of Lords in Hugo's well-known novel. Disraeli shook his fist at his insulters, hurling at them the prophetic words, "the time will come when you will hear me."

The volume before us is concerned largely with the intellectual side of the great minister's remarkable career. The author, by a subtle and masterly analysis of Disraeli's famous novels, has set in a clear and interesting light the philosophical theories which formed the basis of his writings and speeches; above all, his paradoxical and alluring thesis that Judaism, ever championed by him with unswerving loyalty, is the completion and vindication of Christianity.

"PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY"

Croly, Herbert. Progressive Democracy. Pp. 430. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

Mr. Croly reviews in this book the political and economic traditions of our country with a view of finding out whether "progressivism" has any real historic background or whether it is merely the creation of a few men or small groups. Whatever such background there may have been, no definite movement was started until 1912, when the various isolated groups were united under the leadership of Mr. Roosevelt. There had been reforms under the older systems of "stand-pattism," but they were few and did not go to the root of the matter, enabling the older system to flourish perhaps more after it had been purged of its worst excesses. The new system was not mere "muck-raking," but displayed a tremendous earnestness and manifested a remorseless inquisitiveness and thoroughness. In short, progressivism attempts to remodel society more or less completely, because it is convinced of the essential unsoundness of our economic and, inferentially, political systems.

Another difference is the type of people engaged in mere reform and progressivism. The Mugwumps were reformers, but they believed that if respectable men—such as they themselves usually were—could be elected to the various offices, all would be well. They belonged for the most part to the upper ranks of business and professional life in the Eastern cities and had little sympathy with labor-unions and Populists.

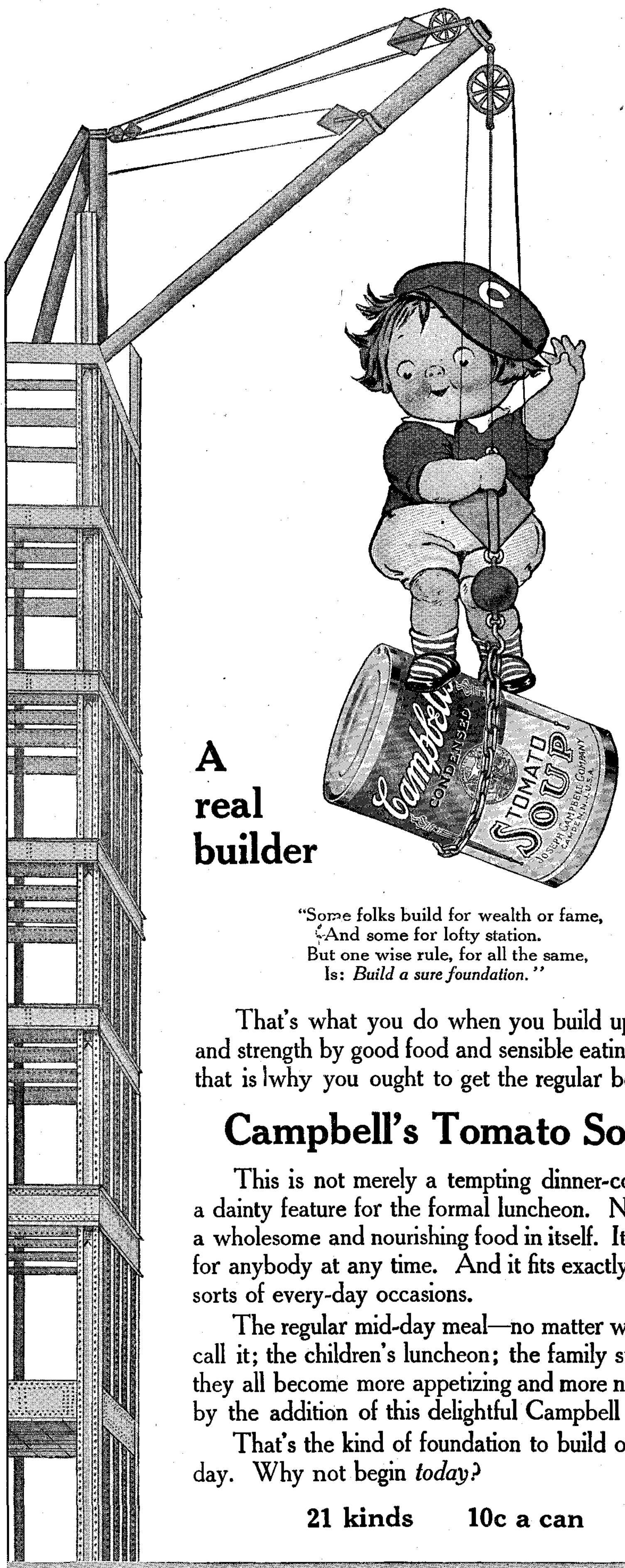
The new movement, according to the author, is essentially of the masses, and only a magnetic personality like Mr. Roosevelt was needed to weld the somewhat discordant elements together and carry a very large percentage of voters. Evidently the latest election figures were not at the disposal of Mr. Croly, else he might have written somewhat differently. But, with what amounts almost to prophecy, he states that just because this new movement was so thoroughly inquisitive, it estranged many of the elements which joined it in the beginning, and thus anticipates what actually occurred last autumn—the practical disappearance of the Progressive party from the life of actual politics.

This party has served, however, as a means to make both conservatism and progressivism more self-conscious, and to differentiate them more clearly. But this very clearness has been the ruin of progressivism as a political party. Mr. Wilson's "New Freedom" is, according to the author, vague, and has consequently been able to attach to itself many of the older conservative elements. Herein lies its strength as well as its weakness. Whether it will survive its author is more than an open question. Real progressivism must be definite and attack all abuses by recasting, if necessary, the constitution of the country. In order to do that, not only a new method must be used, but a new faith engendered in the minds of the many, so that each will work not for himself only but for society; for a democracy must be tempered for action in a social sense, since freedom for all can be attained only that way. This requires frankness and courage and the faith that what is good for the community is good for the individual. Many things need to be done before this goal is reached; we must not only have a vision of a new state, but, above all else, our educational system must be changed so as to become a social education.

HENRY HOLT ON THINGS PSYCHICAL

Holt, Henry. On the Cosmic Relations. Two vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5 net.

Dreams, genius, telepathy, hypnotism, spiritualistic manifestations—all the varied mass of bizarre phenomena which from time immemorial have astonished and perplexed mankind—are discust in these two bulky volumes from a point of view which, while not new, has never before been so systematically and elaborately developed. All students of things psychical are aware that certain phenomena, if genuine, point directly to some sort of cosmic consciousness as affording their only adequate explanation. They suggest, in the words of the late Professor James, that in such cases, notably cases of alleged clairvoyance, the vision-seer must have had "access to some cosmic reservoir, where the memory of all mundane facts is stored." It is Mr. Holt's belief that such a reservoir actually exists in a universal mind composed of the aggregate of all individual minds, past, present, and future; and that, under certain conditions, any individual mind may for the moment share in some measure the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(364)

omniscience of the universal mind. Thus he would account for the extraordinary knowledge of people and events displayed by "trance mediums" of the type of the celebrated Mrs. Piper; and thus he would account also for the revelations sometimes obtained in dreams and for the achievements of men and women of genius. "The artist is inspired by the god, and the god—the Cosmic Soul—is his subliminal consciousness." It is an extraordinarily fascinating book that Mr. Holt has written, admirable alike for the thoroughness with which its underlying theory is worked out, the skill with which the facts going to justify that theory are marshaled, and the intensely human quality of its author's style. Evidently it has been written not so much for the professional student of psychology and metaphysics as for the man of the workaday world, and to that man it carries a stimulating, heartening message.

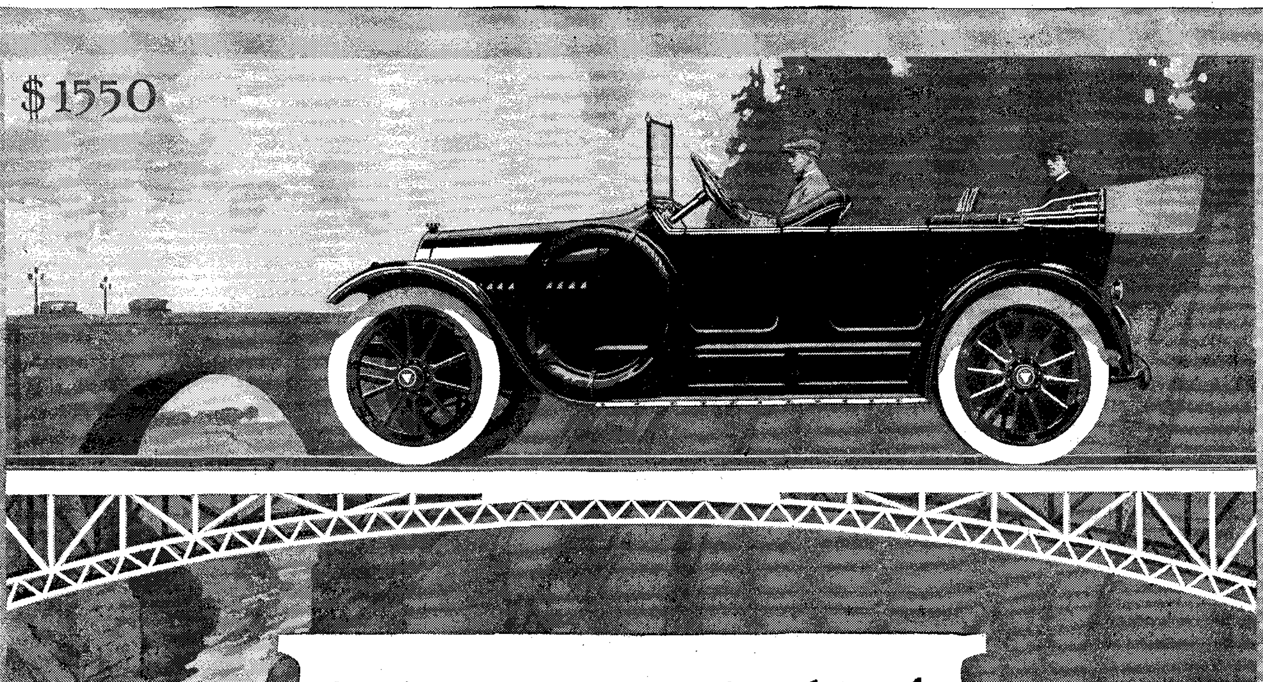
OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Street, Julian. Abroad and at Home. 8vo, pp. 571. New York: The Century Company. $2.50 net.

It used to be said that the globe-trotting American would do well to see what can be seen in his own country before he sails for Europe to examine cities and monuments whose importance and interest largely lie in reminiscences of the past. At the present time, when traveling in Europe is not so safe nor pleasant as it used to be, we hope that our readers will be encouraged by the present work to take a journey across our continent in company with Messrs. Julian Street and Wallace Morgan, his artist. The places they visited included Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids, Chicago, St. Louis, Hannibal and other Missouri towns, Lawrence and western Kansas, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Bingham (camp of the Utah Copper Company), Butte, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco. The book is bright and breezy. Its very superficiality renders it the more readable, altho sometimes we think an exorbitant sacrifice is being made on the altar of smartness. The pictures are quite in the art vogue, but are spirited and impressionistically effective.

Faguet, Émile. Flaubert. With frontispiece. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.

Émile Faguet's critical study of Flaubert, written fifteen years ago and now printed in translation, is a perfect example of the deft and lucid analysis which one expects from the French Academy. Without personal sympathy with his theme and in a manner wholly detached, M. Faguet deduces Flaubert's turn of mind from his life and character and from his turn of mind that dual strain of romanticism and realism which marked in him the end of one literary era and the opening of another. Romantic or realistic, on whichever type of novel Flaubert happened to be engaged, the other type rose always more seductively before him; from which it follows that the two types invariably alternate in the sequence of his works. M. Faguet is never more brilliant than where he shows Madame Bovary to have represented the romantic aspect of Flaubert's own mind, lowered one degree and treated with the disdain of a realist. Amazingly skilful, too, are the paragraphs in which M. Faguet has analyzed the characters of Flaubert. The translation,



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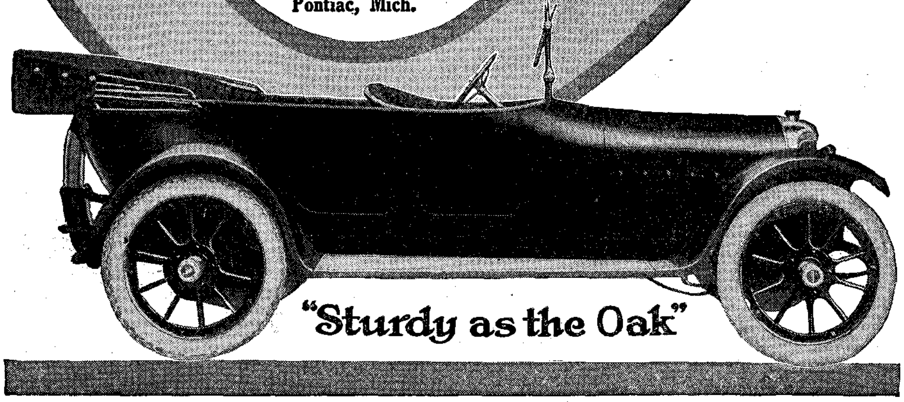

usually graceful, is naturally inadequate in the quoted passages. Flaubert considered a week too short for the composition of a single page; in the translation of a style so wrought one has to make allowances.

Kant, Immanuel. By Houston Stewart Chamberlain. Translated by Lord Redesdale. With an introduction by the translator. In two volumes, with eight portraits. Pp. 954. London and New York: John Lane Company.

This is a translation of the work which was published in 1905, the centenary of Kant's death, by the author of the well-known "Foundations of the Nineteenth Century." It is not another résumé of the Kantian philosophy. Some professors of philosophy have averred that it was not philosophy at all. And, in a way, they are correct. It is a rescript of life. Philosophy is a side-issue. The subtitle is "The Personality as an Introduction to the Work." And the mottoes that describe the spirit of this solid and exhaustive work are Kant's, "The main concern of man is to know what he must be in order to be a man"; and Lichtenberg's words, "If philosophy is to be for us more than a gathering of material for disputations it will have to be taught indirectly." Consequently, this work, which has turned out to be one of the most momentous contributions to the literature of philosophy of recent years, can be called a contribution to science, or a contribution to history, or psychology, or theology. We are introduced to a unique personality, not to a bundle of ideas.

Kant was a man of the world, as were most great thinkers. It will be recalled that Lotze was a physician, Fechner a physicist, Nietzsche a Hellenist, Wundt a physiologist. Kant was rather disdainful of philosophy as such. He preferred to lecture on anthropology, geography, mathematics, astronomy, and other practical affairs. The notable fact about his personality was not the ability to construct intellectual worlds as nobody else had ever done before, but the power to see things as they were. The clear, penetrating eye of Kant gives character to his personality, as noted by contemporaneous biographers. Mr. Chamberlain's work does justice to the practical aspects of an interesting man of encyclopedic many-sidedness.

Quint, Wilder Dwight. The Story of Dartmouth. Pp. 279. Boston: Little, Brown & Company. 1914. $2 net.

Naturally a history of any one college is of interest, chiefly, to its alumni or to men prominent in educational work who have to be familiar with the history of all institutions of learning. This book gives an exhaustive account of Dartmouth, its birth as an "Indian Charity School," in 1766, supported by funds secured in England by Samson Occom, a full-blooded Mohegan Indian, and the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of which funds a great part was contributed by Lord Dartmouth, whose name the college bears, and its gradual evolution into its present flourishing condition, showing how each successive president added his vital influence in the complete upbuilding of the now famous institution. To the general reader, it is of interest to know that Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate were both Dartmouth men. After describing the "Three Great Awakenings" in Dartmouth's history, the author sketches her natural attractions, her lure of location, her traditions, and activities.

Fernald, James C., L.H.D. English Synonyms and Antonyms. In two parts. Pp. 708. Index. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

Since the first edition of Dr. Fernald's work was issued, some eighteen years ago, the English language has been enriched by new words, so that the author has done well in issuing a new and enlarged edition. As he says in his "Preface to the New Edition": "Not only for the highest reach of oratory and the perfection of literary style, but for accuracy and explicitness joined with luminous brevity in business communications, or for sprightliness, force, and union of ease and grace with effectiveness in conversation, the careful study of synonyms will be found one of the most profitable to which any speaker or writer can devote himself." Dr. Fernald is the recognized authority on the subject, and his work is a necessity to all who aspire to a correct use of the English language. The number of synonyms treated exceeds 8,000; some 50 new dissertations and upward of 660 new synonyms are added, increasing the size of the book by 154 pages.

Orr, Lyndon. Famous Affinities of History. Pp. 367. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1914. $2.

The reading world loves a love-story. These pages, therefore, should hold delight for all, being a collection of sketches giving a comprehensive account of the affinities of historical characters of world-wide fame. The author has a pleasing and fluent style, and with authority and in a convincing way retells the stories, long familiar to most of us, of Anthony and Cleopatra; Abélard and Héloïse; Queen Elizabeth and Lord Leicester; Mary Queen of Scots and Bothwell; King Charles and Nell Gwyn; George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert; Queen Christina and Marquis Monaldeschi; Maurice of Saxony and Adrienne Lecouvreur; Empress Catharine and Prince Potemkin; Marie Antoinette and Count Fersen; Napoleon and Marie Wolenska; Marie Louise and Count Nipperg; Lola Montez and King Ludwig; Gambetta; Aaron Burr, and many others. In some cases misstatements are contradicted and misunderstandings cleared up. Even when the truth is not to the credit of hero or heroine, the author writes with such sympathetic fairness that we are constrained to withhold condemnation in an effort to understand and appreciate the compelling force of romance in the lives of great men.

Fabre, Jules Henri. The Mason-Bees. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. 12mo, pp. 315. Index. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

The work of Jules Fabre needs no introduction to readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST. "The Insect's Homer," as Maeterlinck affectionately styles him, is as well known, almost, as the famous author of "The Life of the Bee." In the translations by de Mattos, we have the result of Fabre's years of patient labor and research. From the time when, as a young schoolmaster, he began to study the habits of the mason-bee, Fabre has labored with a devotion and diligence that only a devotee of science can display. Many are the careful experiments he recounts, of carrying the bees north, south, east, and west, in the endeavor to bewilder them, but always they, or at least a percentage of them, were back next day at their labors as if nothing had happened to disconcert them. But move their nest, with its pebble base, but a couple of feet away from its original site, and the bee

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"Republic Black-Line, Red Inner Tubes, and Republic Grey Inner Tubes are the finest that skilled workmanship and highest quality material can produce."

Write for interesting book

Old Man Mileage has written a book on tire values that is of vital interest to every tire buyer. Write for it—read it—then buy a "find out" Republic. It will mean a big saving to you.

Copyright 1914 by The Republic Rubber Co. Youngstown, O.

The Republic Rubber Co., Youngstown, Ohio
Branches and Agencies in the Principal Cities

REPUBLIC TIRES
PLAIN, "WM"
AND STAGGARD TREADS
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
U. S. PATENT OFFICE

The New REO The Fifth $1050

"The Incomparable Four"

Surely This Must Be a Wonderful Car To Enjoy Such a Demand at Such a Season!

Never mind the size of the type—the fact is big and the information vital to you. You will read it in five minutes. Then use the 'phone—there's no time to lose.

WHEN WE TELL YOU that March first looked like "May Day" at Lansing—orders for immediate shipment greatly in excess of output—and that, despite the fact the big 25-acre Reo plants were running double shift and turning out 105 cars per day—you'll agree the condition is remarkable.

OUR SCHEDULE OF DELIVERIES of Reo the Fifth—made in August in the usual course and anticipating the usual "dull season" of January and February—called for 300 cars of this model in January and 450 in February. With March, according to that schedule, would begin the big out-flow.

ALAS FOR WELL LAID PLANS! In January we shipped 1200 instead of 300; and in February, instead of 450, our dealers took 1800 Reo the Fifths—and begged for more.

MIND YOU, THAT was middle of winter—War Year! Just when everybody was trying to convince everybody else that we were enjoying hard times, the Reo plants were running a double shift in an effort to keep up with the demand for immediate shipments of automobiles.

CAN YOU IMAGINE any stronger testimony to the splendid qualities of a car than that unusual demand at that unusual season?

"HOW COULD WE SHIP that many cars in those months if our plans called for the lesser number?" you ask. The answer is the whole point to this ad.

KNOWING FROM PAST EXPERIENCE that the demand for Reos is always greater than the supply—for there never has been a time since the first Reo was made that we could supply enough cars for all who wanted Reos—knowing that this demand would be hopelessly in excess of our facilities in the spring months, we planned, as we fondly believed, to meet it.

AT A COST OF OVER $100,000 we had built a warehouse capable of storing 2,000 cars. We planned to run full force on the Reo the Fifth model during the fall and winter months, expecting to ship about 300 cars per month and store the rest against the big spring rush.

WE MADE THE CARS ALRIGHT—but there our plans were frustrated by dealers' demands for immediate shipments. These took the full capacity of the plants for those months—and today there is not a Reo the Fifth in that big warehouse!

ABOUT THE SAME TIME that we laid those plans, we also reserved advertising space in several of the most prominent publications to push the sale of those cars in these "off" months. Instead, we are now using that space to tell you this story and to warn you against delay in ordering your Reo if you want to be one of the "lucky" ones.

YOU KNOW AS WELL AS WE—if you have watched it at all—that in previous years thousands of would-be Reo owners have been disappointed. Not merely delay in delivery—but the absolute impossibility of getting a car. Factory output all allotted to dealers—dealers' quota all contracted for by customers weeks in advance.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that in years past premiums have been paid for Reos—not to us or to Reo dealers, but from one buyer to another who, by foresight, had secured an option on the coveted car—while cars with lesser reputations went a-begging.

THIS YEAR, BECAUSE of the condition above recited—not a car in reserve, factory running double shift and daily demand keeping pace with and absorbing whole output—only those who have learned by past experience and who order immediately, can hope to get a Reo the Fifth.

WE SUPPOSE WE OUGHT to tell you something about this car—it's the usual thing to do in an ad. But bless you, everybody in the world knows Reo the Fifth as "The Incomparable Four." This great product of Reo experience, Reo facilities and of Reo integrity, occupies a place that is unique among motor cars.

REO THE FIFTH comes as nearly being a staple as has ever been designed in an automobile. Since this chassis was developed—and you'll remember we said then it would prove to be the "ultimate car"—finality in all essentials of chassis design—the only changes have been in improvements, refinements of details and in equipment.

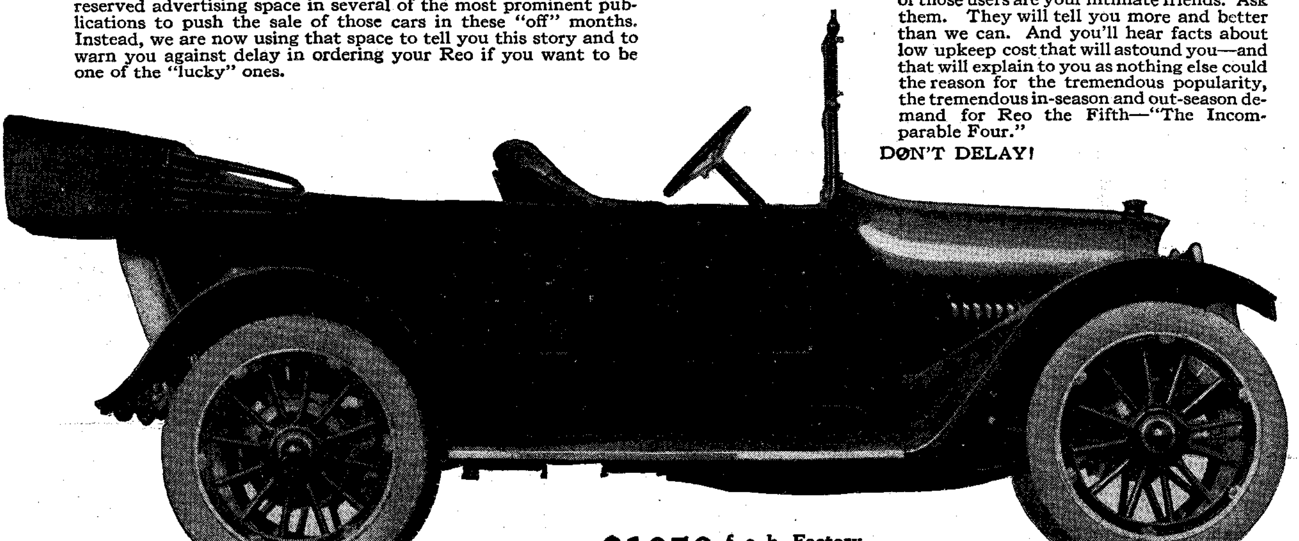
IT HAS BEEN OUR AMBITION to make and to keep this the leading four-cylinder car for that great class of buyers who want a car of superior quality at a moderate price.

FROM YEAR TO YEAR as manufacturing conditions have improved—and especially this year when Reo ready cash enabled us to buy when cash was at a premium, and to obtain theretofor impossible values—we have given Reo buyers the benefit in the lower prices.

LAST SEASON $1175—NOW $1050—same car but longer wheelbase and a score of minor but most desirable improvements. Your local Reo dealer will tell you where and why.

MORE THAN FORTY THOUSAND of them are today in hands of users—and some of those users are your intimate friends. Ask them. They will tell you more and better than we can. And you'll hear facts about low upkeep cost that will astound you—and that will explain to you as nothing else could the reason for the tremendous popularity, the tremendous in-season and out-season demand for Reo the Fifth—"The Incomparable Four."

DON'T DELAY!



$1050 f. o. b. Factory
Lansing, Mich.

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LANSING, MICH.

Reo Automobiles and Reo Motor Trucks

Canadian Factory, Reo Motor Car Company, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

The 2-Ton REO MOTOR TRUCK

"As Reliable as a Chronometer"

Never Was There—Never Will There Be—a Better Time Than Right Now to Modernize Your Delivery Equipment

Unprecedented demand and high prices for horses enable you to make the change—and at a profit

NEVER WAS THERE, never will there be—a better time than right now to dispose of your obsolete—slow, uncertain, expensive—horse equipment and replace it with modern—rapid, reliable and economical—Motor Trucks.

HORSES COMMAND, at this time, not only a ready market, but unprecedentedly high prices. This is true of all classes of horses but especially the heavy draft types, "chunks" and mules.

THE EUROPEAN WAR has created many opportunities for those with eyes to see and minds alert to grasp. This opportunity to do at a stroke that which you have long contemplated but hesitated to do because of the immediate loss you felt you would have to sustain—though convinced the ultimate saving would many times offset that loss—you can now do without sacrifice of time or money.

EVEN IF THAT WERE NOT SO, still it would be the part of good business to dispense, at the earliest possible moment, with a system that is out of step with the times.

YOU CAN COMPUTE the cost of supporting—of replacing and maintaining—horses and horse equipment, but you cannot know the losses you sustain by forfeiting business to your more alert rivals.

THE PRIZE IS TO THE SWIFT these days—business goes to the house that handles it with the greatest dispatch.

THIS IS EQUALLY TRUE of rural and of urban business. The modern farmer and dairyman, no less than the modern merchant, must keep up with the times—and with his competitors—in the matter of trucking equipment.

BUT YOU KNOW THAT. It is a waste of space to discuss the relative merits of the old and the new—that subject has been thoroughly thrashed out pro and con and the decision has been made.

IT IS NO LONGER a question of horses or motor trucks. The only question that remains to be decided is—which truck?

AND IN THE CONSIDERATION of that subject let us suggest that in selecting a truck, or a fleet of them, you follow the same policy to which you have always adhered in buying horses—buy only from a concern whose reputation you know and of which you are sure.

YOU WOULD NOT BUY a draft horse from a wandering gipsy—not though you felt you knew all there was to know about horse-flesh.

THERE'S VASTLY MORE TO KNOW about motor trucks than about horses. And he who is most sure of his "motor-wisdom" is most likely to select the wrong truck if he depend upon his own experience alone.

MIND YOU, THE POOREST truck made is better—more reliable—more consistent in performance—than the best team of horses. But that is not the point. You want the most reliable truck made. You want the truck that is cheapest to maintain because of needing fewer repairs, and when repairs or replacement parts are needed can be obtained quickest and at the least expense.

AND OF COURSE YOU WANT the utmost in truck excellence for your money at the same time that you insist on paying no more for it than you can realize on the amount of horse equipment that truck will replace in service.

ALL OF WHICH, SAYS—REO. The cardinal quality in Reo cars, as you know, is stability.

THAT QUALITY YOU'LL FIND in superlative degree in the Reo two-ton (Model J) truck shown at the bottom of this page.

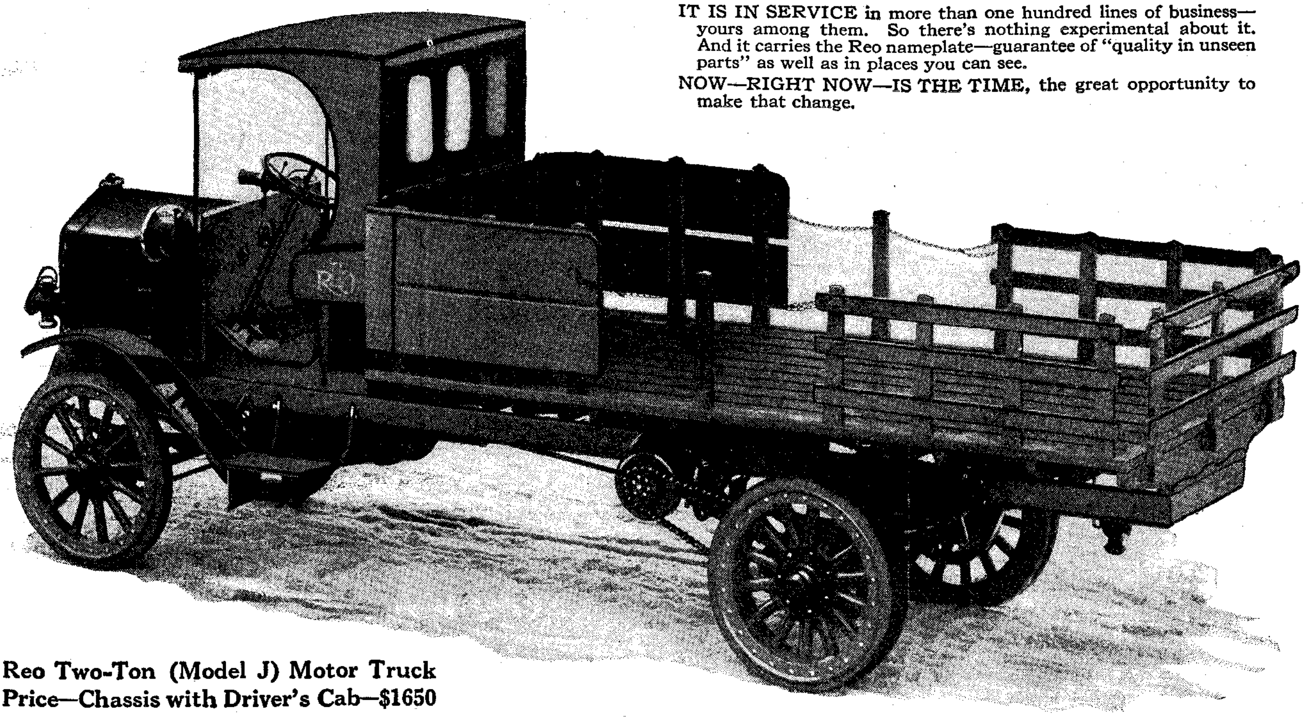
YOU HAVE NEVER KNOWN a man or a firm to install a Reo truck as a starter and then change to any other make when completing his equipment.

ANY REO DEALER anywhere can tell you about Reo trucks in service and can show you figures in cost upkeep that will astound you. And, though we talk shop service only as incidental to our business—for we believe in "Road Service Built in at the Factory" such as makes shop service unnecessary—yet it is an important fact that you have at your service any one of fifteen hundred Reo dealers at any time or place you may call on them.

LOOK INTO THIS matter of advantageous sale of the horses and equipment. And, before buying any truck, look at this Reo.

IT IS IN SERVICE in more than one hundred lines of business—yours among them. So there's nothing experimental about it. And it carries the Reo nameplate—guarantee of "quality in unseen parts" as well as in places you can see.

NOW—RIGHT NOW—IS THE TIME, the great opportunity to make that change.

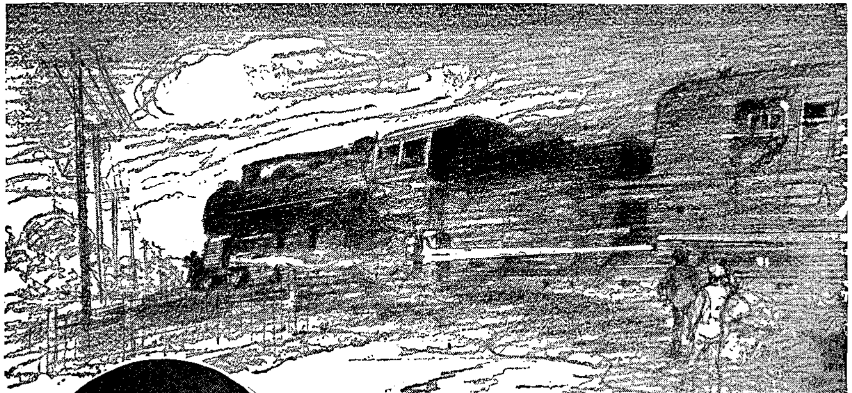


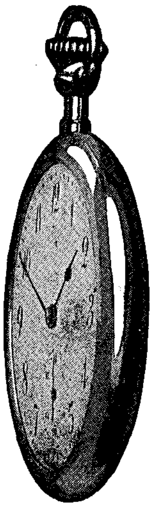
Reo Two-Ton (Model J) Motor Truck
Price—Chassis with Driver's Cab—$1650

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LANSING, MICH., U. S. A.

Reo Automobiles and Reo Motor Trucks

Canadian Factory, Reo Motor Car Company, Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.





Conductor J. L. Servis, of the Rock Island's "Golden State Limited" train. One of the thousands who carry the Hamilton Watch.

This Man Always Has the Right Time!

Have you the right time? Do you apologize—or can you answer with certainty, when that question is asked you?

Accuracy is the one great thing in a watch and Durability is the other. Both are combined in the

Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"

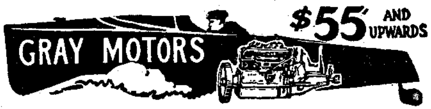
The Hamilton is not a "pretty near" watch. It is not an "about-a-minute-of" watch. It is the supremely accurate, durable, beautiful watch that tells true time all the time.

Prices of Hamiltons: The lowest-priced Hamilton is a movement alone for $12.25 ($12.50 in Canada). The highest-priced Hamilton is our Masterpiece at $150.00. Other Hamiltons at $15.00, $25.00, $28.00, $40.00, $55.00, $80.00, $110.00, etc. Hamiltons are made in many models—in cased watches; also in movements alone which your jeweler can fit to your present watch case.

Write for Hamilton Watch Book, "The Timekeeper"

describing all models and containing much interesting watch information.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY
Dept. L, Lancaster, Pennsylvania

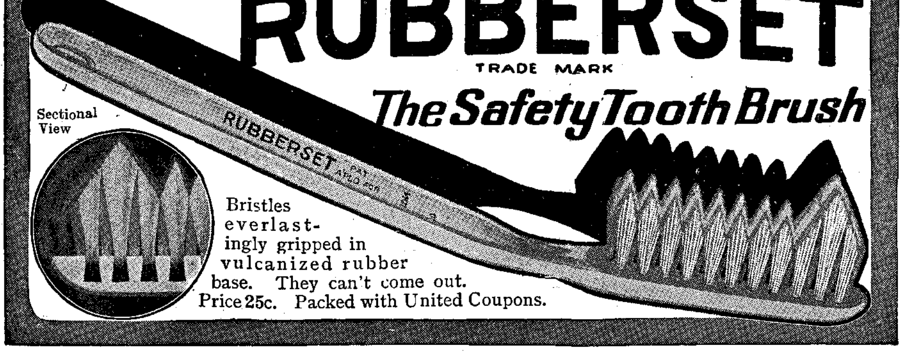


GRAY MOTORS $55 AND UPWARDS

60 leading Boat Builders have joined the Gray Motor Company in issuing a catalog showing the specialty of each. It tells where you can buy any kind of a boat from a $125 complete fishing launch to a $2500 mahogany finished express launch equipped with self-starting 6-cyl., 4-cycle Gray motor. Write for this big catalog today, free. Also **Gray Marine Engine Catalog** showing full line of 2 and 4-cycle marine motors, $55 upwards, one to six cylinders.
GRAY MOTOR CO., 362 Gray Motor Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Let Us Plan a Trip for You to the
California Expositions

Printed matter free for the asking. For information regarding rates, train service and description of various scenic routes address
C. A. Cairns, G. P. & T. A., C. & N. W. Ry.,
226 W. Jackson Street, Chicago, Ill.



RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK
The Safety Tooth Brush

Sectional View

Bristles everlastingly gripped in vulcanized rubber base. They can't come out.
Price 25c. Packed with United Coupons.

would not discover it at all. He asserts, and proves conclusively, that the bee has no reason, but instinct only; as, when he opened the bottom of a cell in course of construction, the busy builder kept right on building and storing, altho the provender for the future generation was gradually oozing from its container, finally laying its egg and sealing up the top, without making any attempt to repair the damage.

The Concise Standard Dictionary. Edited by James C. Fernald, L.H.D. Pp. 583. 780 illustrations. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 60 cents.

This handy little volume is one of several abridgments of the New Standard Dictionary, and maintains the qualities of excellence exhibited in that work. In its 583 pages are to be found all the words likely to be met with by the average reader or by the student in his work at school. The value of a dictionary to its user is measured by its ease of consultation and by the clearness of its definitions. In these essentials the Concise Standard is *facile princeps*. At the head of each two facing pages the editor has placed the first and last words contained in that space. The full-page illustrations (15 in number), showing aeroplanes, architecture, birds, cats, fish, fowl, cattle, flowers, leaves, etc., are carefully drawn, and, together with the 780 other illustrations scattered throughout the text, add greatly to the definitive value of the book.

Morgan, Morris Hickey [Translator]. **Vitruvius. The Ten Books of Architecture.** With illustrations and original design, prepared under the direction of Herbert Langford Warren. Octavo, pp. 329. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.

Professor Morgan, who first undertook this translation of the celebrated treatise on architecture by Vitruvius, died with his work not quite finished. Albert A. Howard, at the request of his family, undertook to complete the translation and see the book through the press. This involved the translation by him of the tenth book beginning with chapter 13, as well as a revision of the other matter. The result is an edition of Vitruvius which all architects and students of architecture will be glad to possess, and it is handsomely brought out, as to typography and paper. Mr. Howard believes he has found excellent evidence that Vitruvius lived in an early part of the Empire rather than a late part, as some students have thought might be the case. From a fact mentioned in the text he infers (and apparently with good reason) that Vitruvius lived sometime before the death of Nero. Many good authorities have agreed with this inference. The time of Augustus has been a favorite date with them. Just who Vitruvius was the world probably will never know. His work seems not to have been an original treatise, but rather a compendium of existing principles and methods. For that reason, it obviously has greater value to the modern world than it would have if Vitruvius had produced a work in which theories of his own had been set forth rather than the accepted methods of his time.

Brady, Cyrus Townsend. The Little Angel of Cañon Creek. Pp. 292. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.25.

Mr. Brady has been satisfied to retell an already familiar story. Cañon Creek must have been a Colorado mining-camp of the worst-known type. Without restraint, its two saloons, "The Red Dog" and "The Black Pup," furnished the stimulating cause of the cursing, gambling,

HERCULES
POWDERS

Tested
for Uniformity

IF you have handled a shotgun much, and have studied the question of shotgun powders, you know that uniform quality in the powder you use is absolutely essential for consistent shooting either in the field or at the traps.

You get this uniformity when you shoot shells loaded with

Infallible
Smokeless Shotgun Powder

Day after day, in the ballistic house of the Hercules Powder Company at Kenvil, N. J., Infallible is tested for uniformity in velocity, uniformity in pattern, and uniformity in recoil and breech pressure.

As a result every grain of Infallible is just like every other grain. You know that there will be no variation in your shooting due to a variation in powder.

Infallible Smokeless Shotgun Powder gives unusually high velocity, even patterns, and light recoil. Furthermore, it is absolutely unaffected by water. If you have ever had a box of shells fall overboard or have shot in a pouring rain you know what this means.

The next time you buy shells ask for those loaded with Infallible. It is supplied in all standard makes.

If you are a trapshooter write us for a book called "Trapshooting." It may give you some pointers even if you are an old hand at the game.

HERCULES POWDER CO.
Wilmington, Del.

fighting, drinking, and murder that were the customary diversions. Little Olaf, with his angel face and prayers, aided by the Morrisons, managed to start a Sunday-school and finally the whole town was converted, even its "bad men." There is some plot, but very little.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Poet. Illustrated. Pp. 190. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1914. $1.35.

Meredith Nicholson is never twice alike in his stories. He always has something new and refreshing with which to charm his readers. "The Poet All the People Love" is troubled by the marital difficulties of his young friends Miles and Elizabeth Redfield. He is particularly concerned over the reflected injustice as it affects the little daughter and the unmarried sister Marian. In his own lovable way he undertakes to guide Fate and arrange circumstances so that clouds may be dispelled, misunderstandings cleared up, and every one made happy. No description could do justice to the delicacy of his methods or the charm of his conversations. The whole spirit of the book is a plea for tolerance, sympathy, and patient, loving adjustment of the individual to life's difficulties. "We're all Us—you might say that mankind is a lot of Us-es. And when you let the weeds grow up in your garden, they're a menace to all the neighbors and you can't just go off and leave them; it isn't fair or square."

Comstock, Anna Botsford. The Pet Book. Pp. 310. Illustrated. Ithaca, New York. 1914. $2.50.

On the assumption that pets are needed in most homes for the purpose of developing reponsibility in children, believing, also, that the child should have entire care of his pet and should study carefully the animals in reference to their natural surroundings, the author has condensed, in an attractive work, a list of the animals suitable for pets and has given of each an outline of ancestors, and natural surroundings, for the purpose of making the child more intelligent in his treatment of pets. She does not attempt to deal with the diseases of animals. Children are told how to take care of the little wild creatures they sometimes bring home from walks in the woods. After a "foreword" in which the author makes a personal plea for parental care, gentleness, and kindness, she gives to each pet a chapter, with alluring illustrations, concise rules for care, with helpful suggestions, and a list of "Don'ts." The pictures are fascinating, the style and diction simple and appropriate. Occasional quotations are introduced pertaining to the animal under discussion.

Bond, A. Russell. Pick, Shovel, and Pluck. Further Experiences "With the Men Who Do Things." Pp. 256. Illustrated. New York: Munn & Co. $1.50 net.

This, the fourth of the Scientific American Boy Series, is a book in which there is not a dull page. Every American boy—and his father—will enjoy reading it. The marvels of engineering that are described in the course of the peregrinations of the author's two boy heroes are of absorbing interest. The book contains a wonderful amount of information about things that people know of in a general way. Among other triumphs of engineering skill described are the wonderful tunnels and bridges and sky-scrapers of New York, which New Yorkers see and use every day, but of which they know so little; the Key West Railroad; the Panama Canal, with its stupendous feats of engineering; the levees

HERCULES
POWDERS

Farming with the Help of Dynamite

ON the modern farm, and by progressive farmers, dynamite is used to serve a multitude of purposes. Whenever it is properly used it increases efficiency, increases crops, decreases labor, and decreases expense. It has proven its ability to do these things in almost every field of agricultural labor.

HERCULES
DYNAMITE

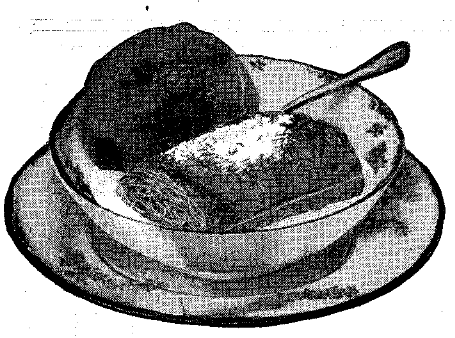
is used extensively for sub-soiling, tree planting, stump and rock removal, ditch running, the blasting of cisterns, and other work of a similar nature.

Probably the results produced by sub-soiling and in tree planting are the most interesting because they are the most remarkable. Very often the crop yield from a sub-soiled field will more than double that from the same field before sub-soiling was done—an increase of 100 per cent. This has happened with corn, wheat, rye, hay and other crops. When trees are planted in a dynamited instead of a spade dug hole they develope more rapidly, are stronger and bear more heavily.

Sub-soiling gives new life to the ground. It breaks up the hard subsoil thereby improving drainage and giving the crop new and untouched plant food.

You should write for the book, "Progressive Cultivation." It tells how, when and why to use dynamite on the farm. To many, it has proved an eye opener and a money saver.

HERCULES POWDER CO.
Wilmington, Del.



Building Better Babies

BABY brings with him many problems. His wants are few. If you give him the right kind of food all other problems are simple. You have been eating Shredded Wheat Biscuit as a breakfast food all these years. You know it is good for adults—but did you know that nothing equals **Shredded Wheat** as a food for the baby? When mother's milk fails and cow's milk does not "agree" with him, just try

Shredded Wheat Baby Food

One pint water, one-half pint milk, one Shredded Wheat Biscuit, one-sixteenth teaspoon salt, two teaspoons granulated sugar. Bring the water to a boil, then add the Shredded Wheat Biscuit and cook slowly for fifteen minutes. Remove from the fire and add the milk, salt and sugar, then strain through a fine cheese cloth. When ready to use heat the required amount to 98° F., and give by means of a feeding bottle.

Thousands of babies have been saved by this Shredded Wheat Baby Food, and we have hundreds of letters expressing the gratitude of mothers. A baby will thrive on this food when its stomach rejects all other foods. It contains the life of the wheat in a digestible form. We tell you more about it in our new booklet, "Building Better Babies," which is sent free for the asking.

The Shredded Wheat Company
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Print Your Own cards, circulars, book, newspaper, &c. Press $5. Larger $18, Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, samples, &c. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

CAILLE DETROIT 5 Speed Motor
Push-Button Control
Gives two forward, a neutral and two reverse speeds, by simply pressing a button. Magneto enclosed in fly-wheel. Dual ignition. Silencer on exhaust. Water-tight gear housing and six other exclusive features. Send for catalog. We also build marine motors from 2 to 30 h.p. Details on request.
The Caille Perfection Motor Co.
1521 Caille St., Detroit, Michigan

of the Father of Waters, the Mississippi; the mysteries of the steel-mills, with their blast-furnaces, Bessemer converters, and three-high-rolls for turning out steel rails; a ride on the "Starlight Limited"; an adventure during an attempt to salve a wrecked steamer; submarine photography, and many other equally interesting topics. It is a book that the reader will wish to follow from cover to cover before he lays it down.

Collier, Edward A. D. D. A History of Old Kinderhook. Pp. 372. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

Kinderhook is one of the oldest towns in the State and one whose contribution of eminent men to public life can not readily be paralleled by another small place. Dr. Collier has discovered an unusual amount of data concerning a beautiful region. While the work involved a "sea of archeological details," he has steered his literary bark to its haven after an interesting and successful voyage. From the virtual discovery of Kinderhook by Henry Hudson, in 1609, the author gives an exhaustive history of everything connected with the early settlers, their homesteads, traditions, and descendants, and an account of their social, civic, political, educational, and religious life, with photographs of usual merit to enhance the value of the book. We read of the van Alens, the van Alstynes, the van Shaacks, van Burens, Wynkoops, Colliers, and other famous inhabitants, and find especially fascinating the part played there by Washington Irving and the identification of Katrina van Tassel and Ichabod Crane. We have in this book a fine history of a vitally interesting corner of the State chiefly famous as the home of Martin Van Buren.

Wharton, Anne Hollingsworth. A Rose of Old Quebec. Pp. 197. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.25 net.

An episode in the life of Admiral Nelson, when he was a young captain, is taken as the basis of this very pretty little love-story. A painted panel in the salon of an old house on St. Louis Street, Quebec, gives the reason for the story, which, tho brief, is fascinating. The author pays a glowing tribute to Wolfe and Montcalm. Mary Thompson, a young beauty, attracts the attention of Captain Nelson at a dance, and his feeling soon grows into deep affection, but a jealous cousin intercepts a letter just as the young lovers are planning to marry, and Nelson sails away believing Mary false, while she is really hurt and broken-hearted. Later there is a meeting in London, after Lord Nelson has married Mrs. Nisbet, and the misunderstanding is explained. Mary finally becomes the devoted wife of Captain MacGregor, with only a memory of the first love, which prompts her to name her only son after the great Admiral.

Invaluable to the Speechless.—IRATE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN (white with anger at being disturbed)—"You book-canvassers make me so angry with your confounded nerve and impudence that I can not find words to express my indignation!"

CANVASSER (jumping with enthusiasm)—"Then, sir, I am a great help to you. I have here the very thing you need—a dictionary of the English language, containing all the words and slang phrases known, and only five shillings. Take it, and you will never be at a loss to express yourself again."—*Tid-Bits.*

CURRENT POETRY

CALIFORNIA is the most famous of the States to-day; not even the world-war can obscure the splendor of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. But while her fertile fields, great manufactories, and busy ports are being celebrated, it is well to remember that not all California's glories are material, that she has nourished genius. Therefore it is that Miss Ina Coolbrith's "Bret Harte," is peculiarly timely. Miss Coolbrith is an honorary member of the famous Bohemian Club of San Francisco, to which Bret Harte belonged, and her moving stanzas were read at a club meeting commemorative of the great California novelist and poet. We quote them from *The Sunset Magazine.*

BRET HARTE

By INA D. COOLBRITH

What wizardry is this? What necromance?
These forest-aisles, these mountains grim and vast?
These shadowy forms and faces that advance
From out the misty past?

The old familiar faces, how they crowd!
Like ghosts returning from the farther shore!
These Beings without Being, yet endowed
With Life forevermore.

Each in my own life-weft has woven part,
Whether or grave or gay; unkempt or shorn:
This one, "The Luck" they call him, stole my heart
The day that he was born.

With these I sat beside the camp-fire's glow
And heard, through untaught lips, old Homer tell
The Tale of Troy, till with the falling snow
God's last white silence fell.

I knew the cabin in the lone ravine
Where she, the Fallen, far from mart and men,
Watched by the stricken and, unknown, made clean
Her garment's hem again.

And these, the Partners in world-storm and stress,
With faithful love, unknowing selfish aim;
The friendship pure that grew not cold nor less
Through good or evil fame.

These, too (I loved them!), reckless, debonair,
That life and fortune staked upon a cast;
The soul itself held lightly as the air,
To win or lose at last.

I tracked the mountain trail with them; the sweet
Cool smell of pines I breathed beneath the stars;
The laugh, the song I heard; the rhythmic feet
To tinkle of guitars.

I knew the Mission's fragrant garden-close,
Heavy with blooms the wind might scarcely stir,
Its little laughing maid—Castilian rose!—
And saucy speech of her.

I knew them all—but best of all I knew
(Who in himself had something of all these)
The Man, within whose teeming fancy grew
These wondrous histories.

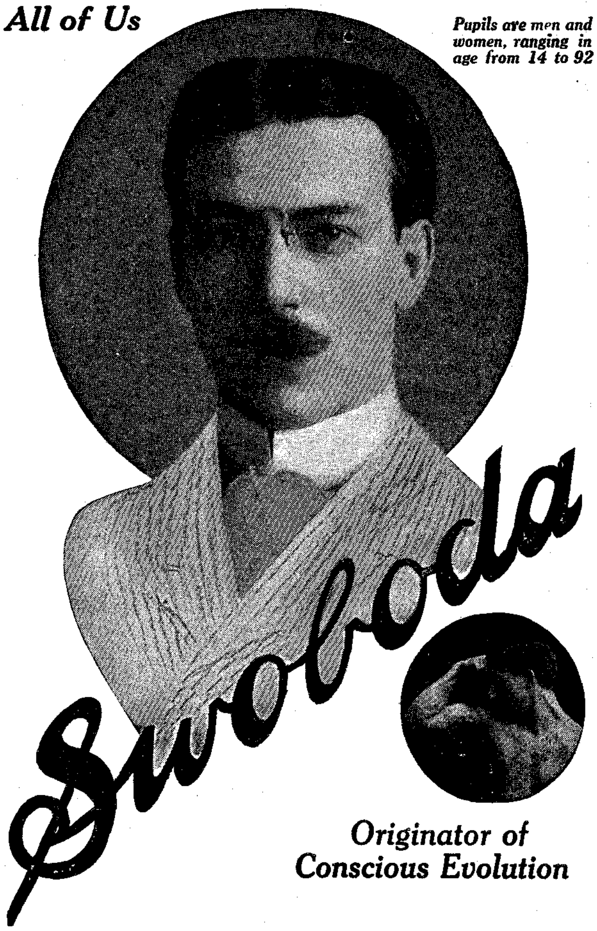
I see him often, with the brown hair half
Tossed from the leaning brow, the soft yet keen
Gray eyes uplifted with a tear or laugh
From the pen-pictured scene,

And hear the voice that read to me his dear
Word-children—and I listen till I seem
Back in the olden days; they are the near
And these are but a dream.

O Prince of Song and Story! Thee we claim,
The first and dearest, still our very own!
We will not yield the glory of thy name
Nor share thy laureled throne!

THE BETTER LIFE

How CONSCIOUS ENERGY Makes it Possible for All of Us



Pupils are men and women, ranging in age from 14 to 92

Originator of Conscious Evolution

Become Superior to Your Present Self. CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION can make a better human being of you, physically, mentally and in every way. It creates a greater activity of the forces of life which in you are partially dormant, thus compelling them to become more alive and positive, enabling you to grow and evolutionize to a higher state of perfection. The Swoboda System can do more for you than you can imagine. It can so vitalize every organ, tissue and cell of your body as to make the mere act of living a joy. It can give you an intense, thrilling and pulsating nature. It can increase your very life. I not only promise it, I guarantee it.

Why Become Prematurely Old in Whole or in Part?

Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure?

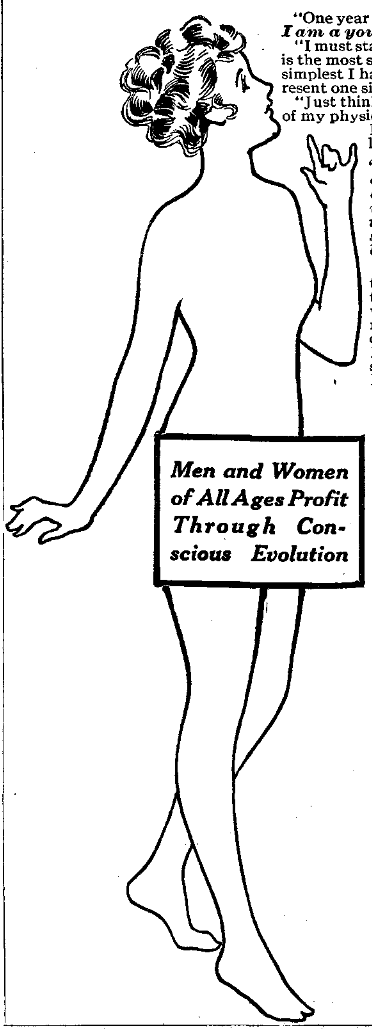
Are you living a full and successful life? Why not always be at your best?—thoroughly well, virile, energetic. Why not invest in yourself and make the most of your every opportunity? It is easy when you know how. The Swoboda System points the way. It requires no drugs, no appliances, no dieting, no study, no loss of time, no special bathing; there is nothing to worry you. It gives ideal mental and physical conditions without inconvenience or trouble.

Energy the Foundation of Health and Success

I am a believer in energy. Energetic people are fruitful people. They are the people who produce art, literature, health, and wealth, in a million forms. They create farms, factories, mines, banks, parks, schools, and buildings that scrape the sky. They produce the industries of the world; they have inspiration, intuition, sense, judgment, ambition, initiative, the will to do, and the compelling qualities; they are the ruling people. I offer you a chance to be one of them.

CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION does not ask you to give up doing the things you enjoy and to do those you dislike. On the contrary, it increases your power to do the things you like without reactions of an undesirable character.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY:



Men and Women of All Ages Profit Through Conscious Evolution

"One year ago I was an old man at forty; today *I am a youth at forty-one.*"

"I must state that the principle of your system is the most scientific, and at the same time the simplest I have ever heard. You do not misrepresent one single word in your advertising."

"Just think of it, five weeks ago I was ashamed of my physique; today I am almost proud of it. I am delighted with Conscious Evolution."

"Fourteen years ago at the age of 68 I was an old man; today at the age of 82 I am the marvel of my friends; I am younger than most men at 40. Your system gave me a new lease on life."

"The beauty of your whole advertisement is that every word of it is the truth. Your system is the most wonderful in the world; it gave me new energy, strength and life; in other words it made a new man of me. I have been an advocate of your system since the first day I used it. I have withstood a mental strain during the past year which would have broken my health had it not been for your system."

"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."

"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."

"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."

"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds.

"The very first lessons began to work magic. In my gratitude I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, 'Try Swoboda.'"

"Words cannot explain the new life it imparts both to body and brain."

"It reduced my weight 29 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."

"I cannot recommend your system too highly and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."

"Doctors told me I had hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure. They advised me against exercise. Conscious evolution reduced my blood pressure and made a new man of me."

"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is impossible; my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily."

"I have heard your system highly recommended for years, but I did not realize the effectiveness of it until I tried it. I am glad indeed that I am now taking it."

"Your system developed me most wonderfully."

"I think your system is wonderful. I thought I was in the best of physical health before I wrote for your course, but I can now note the greatest inprovement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."

"You know more about the human body than any man with whom I have ever come in contact, personally or otherwise."

"Your diagnosis and explanation of my brain trouble was a revelation to me. I have had the best physicians of my State, but your grasp of the human body exceeds anything I have ever heard or known. I have read your letters to many people, also to my physicians, who marvel at them."

MY NEW COPYRIGHTED BOOK IS FREE. It explains THE SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and the human body as it has never been explained before. It explains my new theory of the mind and body. It will startle, educate, and enlighten you.

My book is not a dry treatise on anatomy and physiology. It tells in a highly interesting and simple manner just what you have always wanted to know about yourself.

You will cherish this book for having given you the first real understanding of your body and mind. It shows how you may be able to obtain a superior life; it explains how you may make use of natural laws for your own advantage.

My book will give you a better understanding of yourself than you could obtain from a college course. The information which it imparts cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. It shows the unlimited possibilities for you through conscious evolution of your cells; it explains my discoveries and what they are doing for men and women. Thousands have advanced themselves in every way through a better realization and conscious use of the principles which I have discovered and which I disclose in my book. It tells what Conscious Evolution means and what it may do for you. It also explains the DANGERS OF EXERCISE and of EXCESSIVE DEEP BREATHING.

I offer my System on a basis which makes it impossible for you to lose a single penny. My guarantee is startling, specific, positive and fraud-proof.

Write for my FREE BOOK and full particulars today before it slips your mind. Make up your mind to at least learn the facts concerning the SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION for men and women.

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Drawn by Charles Dana Gibson.

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Altho beneath a gray and alien sky,
Across long leagues of land and leagues of wave,
We may not reach thy dust with tear and sigh,
  Nor deck thy lonely grave.

Not many poets of our generation can write a poem at once so personal and so general as this, which we take from Fannie Stearns Davis's "Crack o' Dawn" (The Macmillan Company). But we are tempted to remark that "shimmer-stuff," as a characterization of dress-material, has an unexpected sound of masculine vagueness.

SORROW'S SHADOW

By Fannie Stearns Davis

Some days, when I am drest in shimmer-stuff,
  With yellow roses at my breast and hair;
When just the air and sunlight seem enough
  To make the whole world delicately rare;
When people love me, and I them, and all
My heart is like a hill-brook's lilting call.

Then, if I pass her, in her dim black dress,
  With heavy eyelids darkened by old tears,
I feel a sudden clutch of loneliness;
  I stare down vistas of unsparkling years,
And there behold myself, clad close in black;
With wrinkled brows, thin hands, and aching back.

O Sorrow's Shadow! Let me be awhile!
  Wreck not my happy yellow roses: set
No watch upon my sudden cry and smile:
  Why should I not forget—ah, half forget!
That Sorrow's Self will meet me some strange day
And take my hand, nor let me dance away?

Mr. Henry Herbert Knibbs, whose book, "Songs of the Outlands," has recently been published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, is more familiar, it seems, with writing prose than with writing verse. His bad habit of mixing colloquialisms and trite "literary" phrases spoils much of his work, but does not appear, fortunately, in this song. The fifth and sixth stanzas are excellently picturesque.

THE PROSPECTOR

By Henry Herbert Knibbs

'Tis the wane of the moon and the midsummer revels are ended,
  And autumn has burnished the vale with an indolent hand,
And the breeze of the morn, with the breath of adventuring blended,
  Wakes a song in my heart as I dream of a far-away land.

So I'll up with the sun while the city is torpid in slumber;
  Let the wind wash the reek of the factory-smoke from my clothes;
For I've worked like a stamp in the mill-leaden days without number,
  And I'm off to the land where the bloom of the almond-tree blows.

To the land of the West, where the blue, where the ultimate ranges
  Sun their cloud-muffled shoulders and sit with their feet in the sea;
Where the way of the world drifts along without too many changes,
  And a man without money has friends—if he cares to be free.

With the little I'll have when I get there I'll buy me a pony,
  A pinto cayuse that knows trails and the trick of the rope,
And he'll be my singular, faithful old stand-by and crony—
  When we're tired of the valley we'll cinch up and ride for the slope.

We will camp on the crest of the foothills that run to the mountains,
  On the side where the sun disappears down the slope of the sea;
And we'll watch as the tide shatters skyward in thundering fountains,
  While the stars find their places and shine through the sycamore-tree.

We will follow the song of the meadow-lark out to the grazing;
  The dim mountain meadow, knee-deep with the greenest of grass,
Or we'll creep round the ledge where the little red wildflower is blazing
  And drop down to Eden and trout through the Porcupine Pass.

Call it prospecting, loafing, surveying, or simply just living,
  Never think it's the lure of the gold that keeps calling me on,
Merely taking the gifts mother nature to all men is giving,
  Yes, even the last, the long rest, with a smile. When I'm gone. . . . . .

When I'm gone? Well, the mountains are monuments grander than glory;
  And a cañon's a tomb that's as noble as any they've made.
Let the eagle that feathers the blue tell the ocean the story,
  When the pinto strays dragging a rope down the Porcupine grade.

Call it prospecting? Maybe it is. And I know when it's ended,
  And I climb the Divide and report on the use of my claim,
I won't get much credit for anything noble or splendid;
  But He knows why I turned from the town to the open-air game.

Here is a poem full of the glamour of ancient Scotia, a splendid bit of rhythm that sings itself into the reader's heart. It appeared in *Chambers's Journal*.

THE GATES OF THE BORDERLAND

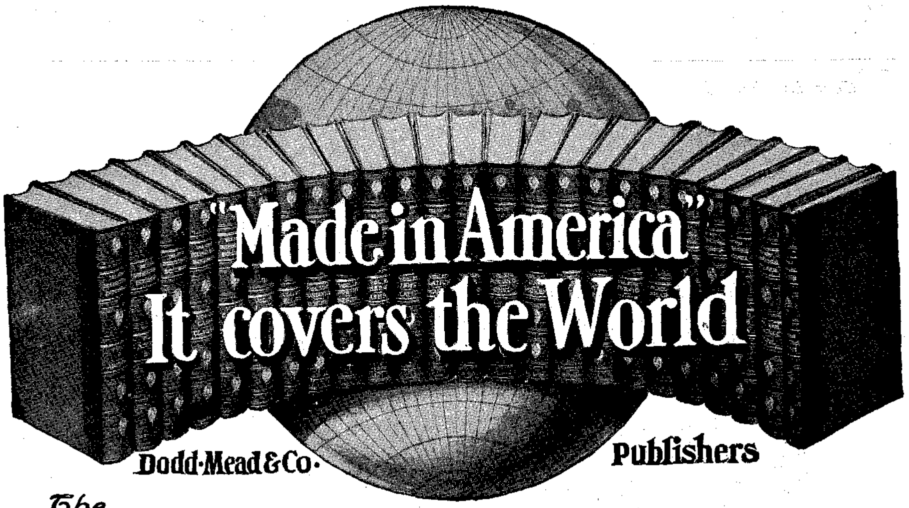
By George Hope Tait

Oh for a day on the Border hills,
  Wi' their brackens waving high!
Where the moorcock whirs, and the plover trills,
  And the bleating flocks reply;
To gaze afar o'er the purple heath
  Or away to the Cheviots grand,
Where the warders watched in the days of old,
And the beacons blazed, and the slogan rolled,
Where the brave and the valiant met the bold,
  At the Gates of the Borderland.

There's a valorsome spell on the Border braes
  That nane but her children ken,
For the Border mithers crooned the lays
  That mettled the Border men.
As visions rise on the bare hillsides,
  And the flames of romance are fanned,
I can see the reivers ride the swire
And the flashing steel on a field of fire,
Or a Douglas stand with a tiger's ire,
  At the Gates of the Borderland.

There's a dool and a wae in the Border glens,
  And their sabbin' bodes an omen;
There's a lanesome licht in the Dowie Dens
  Or Kilmeny's haunted gloamin'.
But I wadna turn, tho I dree my weird,
  Or the ferlie waved her wand,
And beckoned me doon by the Eildon tree
Where the Queen and the Rhymer rode the lea,
And passed to their deathless mysterie
  Through the Gates of the Borderland.

There's a glorious peace in the Border howmes,
  And a harp on her silver river;
And saft is the tongue of the maid who sang
  The songs that shall live forever.
So memory dwells on the "leal and true"
  Who peopled the strath and the strand;
In the auld kirkyaird their rest is sweet,
Wi' the stars lookin' doon on the lown retreat,
But their spirit lives in the hearts that beat
  At the Gates of the Borderland.



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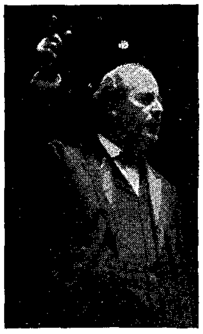

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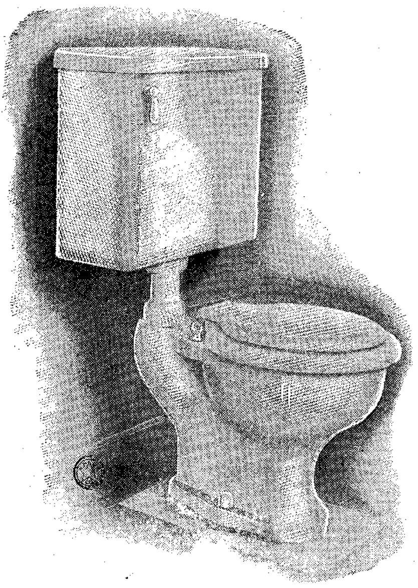

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Trenton, N. J., U. S. A.
The Largest Makers of Sanitary Pottery in U. S. A.

From the Boston *Transcript*, for many years a treasury of good verse, we take this striking meditation on the war. The poet's restraint lends force to her lines. Few of the recent poems against war have been so compelling.

HARVEST-MOON: 1914

By Josephine Preston Peabody

Over the twilight field,
The overflowing field,—
Over the glimmering field,
And bleeding furrows with their sodden yield
Of sheaves that still did writhe,
After the scythe;
The teeming field and darkly overstrewn
With all the garnered fulness of that noon—
Two looked upon each other.
One was a Woman men had called their mother;
And one, the Harvest-Moon.

And one the Harvest-Moon,
Who stood, who gazed
On those unquiet gleanings where they bled;
Till the lone Woman said:

"But we were crazed . . .
We should laugh now together, I and you,
We two.
You, for your ever dreaming it was worth
A star's while to look on and light the Earth;
And I, forever telling to my mind,
Glory it was, and gladness, to give birth
To humankind!
Yes, I, that ever thought it not amiss
To give the breath to men,
For men to slay again:
Lording it over anguish but to give
My life, that men might live
For this.
You will be laughing now, remembering
I called you once Dead World, and barren thing,
Yes, so we named you then,
You, far more wise
Than to give Life to men."

Over the field, that there
Gave back the skies
A scattered upward stare
From blank white eyes,—
The furrowed field that lay
Striving awhile, through many a bleeding dune
Of throbbing clay, but dumb and quiet soon,
She looked; and went her way—
The Harvest-Moon.

Perhaps the war will make the poets less materialistic—Alfred Noyes, for years war's enemy, seems to think so. To the London *Daily Mail* he contributes this grave and splendid prayer.

A PRAYER IN TIME OF WAR

By Alfred Noyes

(The war will change many things in art and life, and among them, it is to be hoped, many of our own ideas as to what is, and what is not, "intellectual.")

Thou, whose deep ways are in the sea,
Whose footsteps are not known,
To-night a world that turned from Thee
Is waiting—at Thy Throne.

The towering Babels that we raised
Where scoffing sophists brawl,
The little Antichrists we praised—
The night is on them all.

The fool hath said . . . The fool hath said . . .
And we, who deemed him wise,
We who believed that Thou wast dead,
How should we seek Thine eyes?

How should we seek to Thee for power
Who scorned Thee yesterday?
How should we kneel, in this dread hour?
Lord, teach us how to pray!

Grant us the single heart, once more,
That mocks no sacred thing,
The Sword of Truth our fathers wore
When Thou wast Lord and King.

Let darkness unto darkness tell
Our deep unspoken prayer,
For, while our souls in darkness dwell,
We know that Thou art there.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GIVING AWAY $10,000,000 EVERY YEAR

THE latest Ford joke is one of the sort which contains fully as much truth as humor. It is, that a Socialist leader and writer visited recently Henry Ford, the capitalist, and went through the Ford plant, where autocracy and paternalism simply permeate the whole place, and came out and sat down and wrote about Henry Ford, for *Pearson's Magazine:*

> Let others decry him. I will not. He is doing more for the salvation of the working class than any Socialist. . . . I do not care what his theories are. I care everything for his facts. And he has them!

Allan L. Benson, author of "The Truth about Socialism," went to visit the Ford automobile industry expressly to see how nearly Ford's theories and facts worked out the results that were claimed for them. It has been said that the corporation's profits for 1913 were $20,000,000, and that in 1914 the corporation's employees were to receive $10,000,000. Mr. Benson found that the accredited profits were correct; but in the estimated return to the employees there were several errors. Instead of $10,000,000 returned in 1914, $12,000,000 was distributed. Also, beginning with August 1, Mr. Ford has taken from the profits "a sum which at the end of twelve months will amount to $18,000,000," all of which is to be "rebated, pro rata, to buyers of Ford cars." Here is the sort of proof which Mr. Benson obtained, showing how the workers were being treated:

> I happened to be passing the cashier's office, with Mr. John R. Lee, the Ford publicity man, when a line of men were ranged before the outside window waiting to be paid. Mr. Lee said: "Come in here—I want to show you something"—and rapt on the door leading to the cashier's office. We went inside, and there was a rack filled with pay-envelops, set on end. At the upper end of each envelop was the employee's number and the amount of money due him for two weeks' work. I was asked to look over the envelops and see how much money was marked on each. There were perhaps a thousand envelops in the case. I did not look at every one, of course, but I looked at a good many—perhaps a hundred. I did not find one that contained less than $60 for two weeks' work.
>
> Most of them contained sums ranging around $65 and $75, and some contained more. Nobody can ever make me believe that Ford is dishonest in his contention that he is sharing his profits with most of his men. I know better. I know he is doing what he says he is doing.
>
> After I had looked at the envelops, I stood for several minutes watching the men who were lined up before the window. They were just ordinary workingmen. Anywhere except in the Ford plant they would have been regarded as inferior creatures unable to earn more than $2 or $3 a day. They were precisely such men as could be gathered up with a net on the street-corners of any large city containing a large foreign

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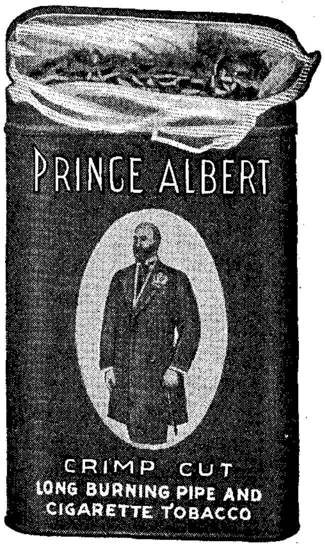
Tobacco Co.

You'll Freeze Fast to P. A.



Load up that old jimmy pipe or roll a cigarette with P. A., strike a match and let 'er flicker. P. A. won't miss fire or flare back, men! One puff, you've got steam up and you've got the full fragrance and flavor of

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You'll vote it the one *real* tobacco. And when you find out you've smoked all day and all night and that your tongue and mouth and throat are just as unruffled and peaceful as a Sunday morning in the country, you'll freeze fast to P. A. for life.

It used to be that pipe and cigarette tobacco without a saw edge was harder to find than hitching posts in the subway or a currycomb in a garage. But now that P. A., made by a patented process which takes out the bite, has rung down the curtain on tongue terror, pipe and cigarette peeve, you hear a lot of chin music about no-bite tobacco.

But there never was another tobacco just like P. A. and there never will be, because the P. A. patented process is controlled exclusively by us. That's stiff-as-a-boiled-shirt talk, but it only takes a ten-cent tidy red tin or a five-cent toppy red bag to sit in with a right to call.

Stake yourself to a try-out-size package of P. A. and it's the doughnut against the hole that it will be you for P. A. for pipe and cigarettes. Buy it in pound crystal-glass humidors for home and for office. It's the real joy jar. Also in pound and half-pound tin humidors at stores where they sell tobacco.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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ARE the ceilings and walls of your factory covered with cold-water paint? If so, you probably find that it flakes and scales off. Very soon this will necessitate repainting. When that happens, why not give your ceilings and walls a bright, glossy, tile-like finish, which will last for years without flaking and scaling?

Rice's Gloss Mill-White gives 19% to 36% more daylight; it is sanitary because it is *washable*; it makes employees more cheerful; and saves money by making repainting less frequent. It can be applied over old cold-water paint.

Rice's is the *original* "mill-white." It now has many imitations, but they are all *varnish* gloss paints. Rice's is an OIL paint—containing neither lead nor varnish. It is made by a special process over which we have exclusive control which causes it to remain white longer than any other and prevents it from either cracking or peeling. The tremendous advantages of this process enable us to make the following guarantee:

WE GUARANTEE that if Rice's does not remain white longer than any other gloss paint, applied at the same time and under the same conditions, *we will give, free, enough Rice's to repaint the job with one coat.* We also guarantee that, properly applied, Rice's will not flake nor scale. You cannot lose under this guarantee.

Sold direct from factory. Write for booklet "More Light" and sample board. Address

On concrete surfaces

On inside concrete, Rice's Granolith makes the best possible primer for a second coat of Rice's Gloss Mill-White—giving a tile-like enamel finish at no more expense than lead and oil paint.

Rice's Granolith

RICE'S GLOSS MILL-WHITE

U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.
29 Dudley St. Providence, R. I.

population. Not one of them, probably, understood the tariff, the currency question, or knew who caused the war in Europe. But each of them knew enough to do his part in increasing the production of the Ford plant, in 1914, to the extent of 82,988 cars.

The fact that these men were average workmen, the writer considers, answers the complaint of some manufacturers that Mr. Ford is drawing the cream of the industrial world into his own plant, at cost to other industries. Mr. Ford has built up a tremendous industry, as have other American business men, but the distinctive quality of the Ford Company is that, instead of exploiting labor and making profit out of his workmen, he has been lately, in the opinion of many, overpaying his hands, and paying to them and to his customers a great share of his profits. Meanwhile he is doing good work and doing it cheaply, because efficiently. There is an illustration given:

> An outside manufacturer was given a contract to make 150,000—gasoline tanks, if I remember correctly. The price, at any rate, was to be $1.50 each. After the contract had been made, he said to Mr. Ford: "The price is so low that I can not make anything on it to speak of. But the contract will help pay my overhead charges during this dull time, and, if I should be lucky, I might make a profit of 4 or 5 per cent."
>
> Mr. Ford replied: "If you do not make a good profit on this contract, it is your fault. If you can not make these tanks for 75 cents apiece, something is the matter with your methods."
>
> The manufacturer declared that he could not come within gunshot of 75 cents. Mr. Ford told him that his plant was then not run on correct principles. "Let me send some experts to your factory," said Mr. Ford, "to report to me on conditions. I will study their report and will tell you how to change your methods and reduce your cost."
>
> The manufacturer consented and the experts investigated the plant. As the result of their report, Mr. Ford suggested changes in manufacturing methods that would involve an expenditure of $15,000. The manufacturer made the changes, filled his contract for 150,000 tanks, and came around smiling. He said to Mr. Ford: "You said I should be able to make the tanks for 75 cents apiece. You were a little high. After I made the changes you suggested, I made them for 73 cents each. Not only that, but I have reduced the cost on all the other things I make in my factory."

Mr. Ford wins out partly because all his men are in earnest in showing other manufacturers, by the most appealing argument—profits—that his idea is right. Another reason is his belief in efficient shop-methods. His plant is "a whizzing, whirling example of what can be done by changing shop-methods." His methods are his own, and they work. Here is one glimpse into the assembling-room:

> Old-fashioned shop-practise requires that in assembling the underbodies of automobiles, the men travel from bench to bench to do their work. Mr. Ford brings their

work to them, while the men stand still. The work-bench is a moving platform as wide as an automobile, about knee-high, and a block long. The moving platform, it should be explained, is an endless belt. At the head of this platform is a pile of metal bars. Two of these bars are placed on the moving platform (which moves, by the way, perhaps two feet a minute) and the assembling of the automobile is begun. Joints are put together, a few screws are turned by two men, one at each side of the platform, and by the time the last screw is turned, the bars have moved along to two other men, who add something else.

When the time comes to put in the engine the platform has moved along to a point where an engine is suspended above the platform on a tackle-block. A few pulls at the chains of the tackle-block drop the engine into place. The drive-shaft is coupled to the engine-shaft and fastened with set-screws, and the machine has moved along to the next two men. A gasoline-tank containing a gallon of gasoline is dropt into place and fastened where it belongs.

Twenty-eight minutes from the time the assembling of the automobile began, it has reached the end of the platform and a workman jumps aboard and drives it, under its own power, down an inclined plane and off into the next shop. Two automobiles are assembled every minute of a sixteen-hour day, the men working in eight-hour shifts.

The product and the profits testify to the soundness of Mr. Ford's theories and practise, but what of the workmen? Mr. Benson watched them carefully, in the shop and outside, and drew his own conclusions as to what it means to a workman to be paid a comfortable, instead of a minimum, living wage, and to have the inspiration of efficiency about him.

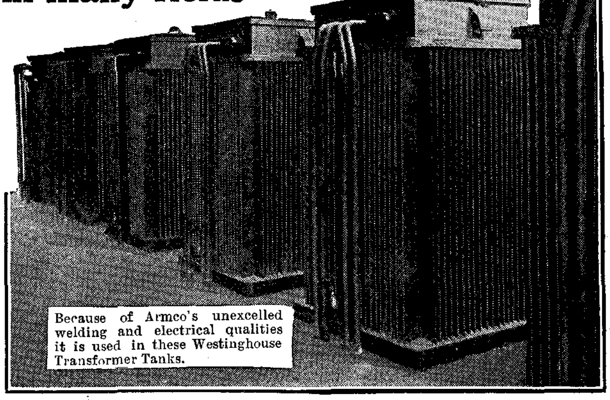
I never before saw such a body of men. As I looked into their faces, I caught a glimpse of the spirit in which men will approach their tasks when the capitalist profit-taker is removed from the back of labor and labor receives all it produces. No one went about his task listlessly, as if he were waiting for the whistle to blow. No one looked worried. No one looked as if he were discontented. No one looked as if he were saying to himself: "Oh, I drudge here for a bare living, while Ford has millions." Every one looked as if he were well nourished and contented in his mind. Every one was alert and "on the job." . . . . . .

Mr. Ford has demonstrated that in seeking to buy labor as cheaply as you can, you defeat your own purpose. Instead of decreasing the cost of production, you increase it. Adversity may compel your employees to accept your low wages, but nothing can make them like low wages. Men know when they are being robbed. Men who know they are being robbed do not go about their tasks enthusiastically. They see you trying to get as much as you can for your money, so they try to give as little labor as they can for their wage. Can you blame them? Do you expect them to be open-handed when you are tight-fisted?

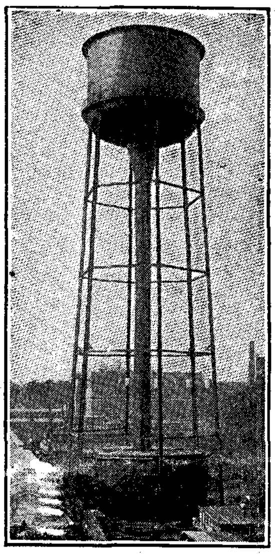
The Ford system is Paternalism, and therefore despotism. Paternalism, the writer reminds us, is not a good principle for the working class to depend upon—positively a vicious one, generally; and yet—

Mr. Ford found a man (a foreigner) who,

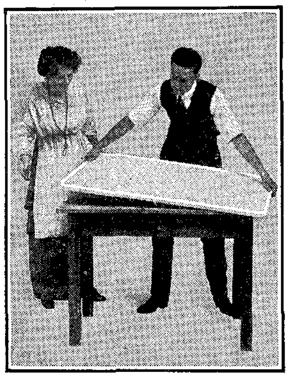
Unusual physical qualities and rust resisting power have intrenched Armco-American Ingot-Iron in many fields



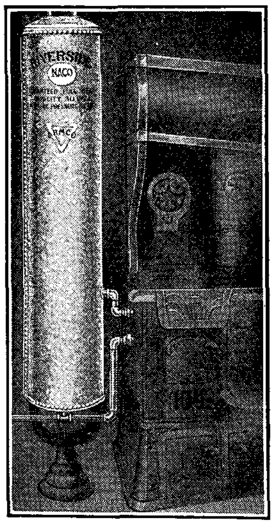
Because of Armco's unexcelled welding and electrical qualities it is used in these Westinghouse Transformer Tanks.



Armco Iron was used in this 300,000 gal tank and 50,000 cu. ft. Gas Holder erected for the Ford Motor Company by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Works.



Sanitary, smooth, convenient, made to fit over top of ordinary wooden table manufactured by Enamel Products Co. of Cleveland, Ohio. It's lasting because the base is of Armco Iron.



Armco's workability and its galvanizing qualities led to its adoption by the Riverside Boiler Works of Cambridge, Mass., for their high grade Riverside Boilers. They are made to resist rust.

WHEREVER perfect welding, high electrical conductivity, superior durability of paint, galvanizing or enameling is essential—there you will find Armco Iron constantly growing in popularity. Of course, the greatest feature will always be that

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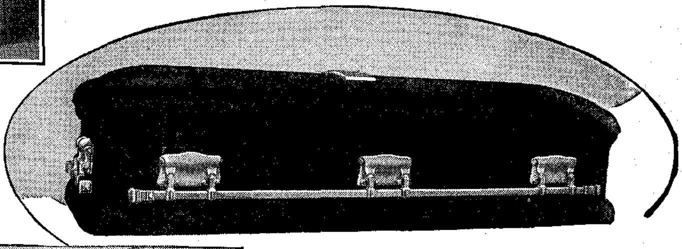
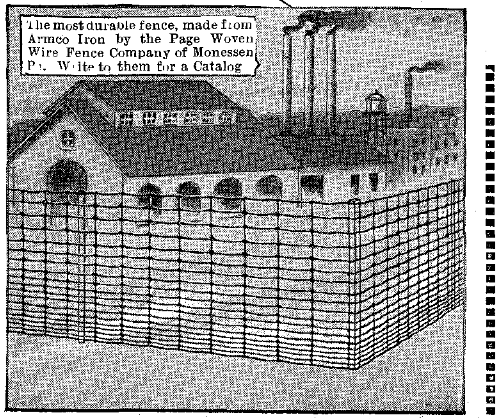


Kirby Casket of Armco Iron. Dampness cannot affect it. There are no joints to loosen. no wood to decay. It is the most durable casket made.



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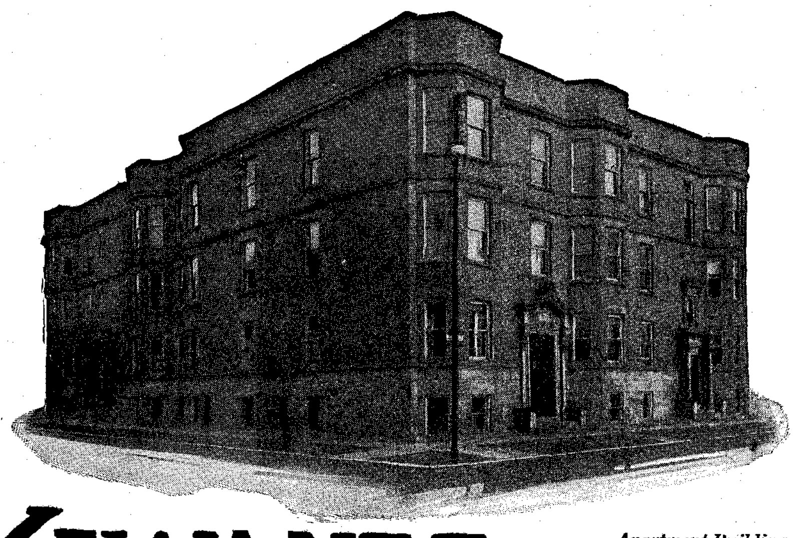

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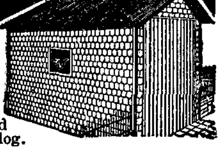

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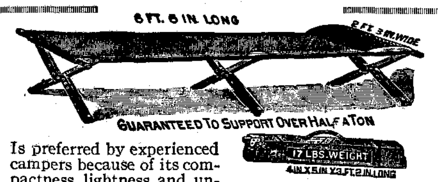
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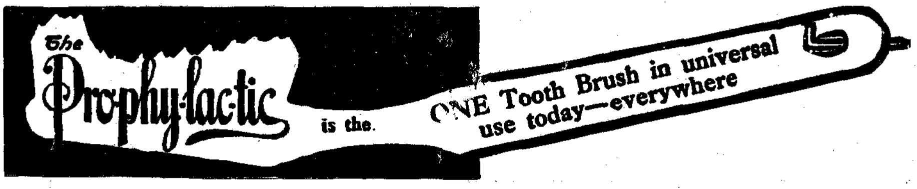

The Pro-phy-lac-tic is the ONE Tooth Brush in universal use today—everywhere

according to the custom of his native land, housed twenty roomers in his cottage. The roomers slept in two shifts, and the wife had nothing to do between midnight and 4 o'clock of each morning—at all other times she was working like a dog. When the Ford profit-sharing plan was put into effect, the foreigner was given a wage sufficient to enable him to support his family without keeping lodgers, but the foreigner continued to keep them. Ford, through his investigating department, found it out and called the man on the carpet. "I am paying you enough to live on decently," he said. "Now, you get rid of your lodgers and give your wife a chance to have more rest, or I will cut off your share of the profits."

Autocratic? Reeking with it. Right in principle? Absolutely not. Right in practise? Ask the wife.

ELUSIVE MILITARY TERMS

A WRITER to the London *Post* is considerably disturbed by the apparent ignorance of scientific military terms on the part of the average reader of war news. Apparently it is not enough to have learned to pronounce Przemysl and Przasnysz. Whether you *Purzemizzle* or *Pshmishl* does not matter half so much as whether you know the true military significance of "initiative" and other terms of harmless aspect but peculiar application. Like the physical terms "force" and "energy," says the writer quoted in the New York *Herald*, there are many military terms whose exact meaning is never understood by the uninitiate, because of their multiple colloquial interpretations. A few of these misleaders are given, as follows:

STRATEGICAL AND TACTICAL

Among military terms confusion is perhaps most frequently observed between the words "strategical" and "tactical." These terms seem to be almost generally regarded as synonymous by non-military writers. They possess distinct and definite meanings; tho, the distinction being of a technical nature, the misapprehension is not of great importance. Indeed, for the ordinary reader of news and comments about war, they might easily be dispensed with, tho at the cost, occasionally, of some circumlocution. "Strategy" has been defined as relating to operations and movements in the theater of war beyond the reach of the enemy, while the domain of "tactics" is the battle-field. The definition is not quite exact, because the general situation may remain strategical altho contact has been established between the advanced cavalry of the opposing armies, while the latter are still, perhaps, sixty or one hundred miles apart. The local situation, as between the two cavalry forces, is then tactical, while the operations of the main armies are strategical. Clausewitz defined the distinction thus: "Strategy and tactics meet at the stage when the general distribution of the forces passes into the dispositions for battle." In recent years, since the study of war has become closer and more scientific, it has become usual further to subdivide tactics into "grand tactics" and "minor tactics," the former relating to the general dispositions for battle—the art of generalship—and the latter to the handling of the troops in action by subordinate commanders.

Initiative

These terms, however, imply distinctions which are technical and artificial rather than essential; and their misuse or misapprehension is, therefore, not likely seriously to mislead. It is otherwise in the case of the term "initiative"; one that is especially liable to misapprehension, because it is ambiguous both in its colloquial and military uses. In military parlance it carries two quite different meanings. It is used most frequently to describe a mental—or, perhaps more correctly, moral—quality which enables its possessor to act independently on his own judgment. A subordinate who can act in an unexpected emergency without bothering his superior for instructions is said to possess "initiative." Its other use relates to strategy and is more technical, and, therefore, less intelligible to the non-professional mind.

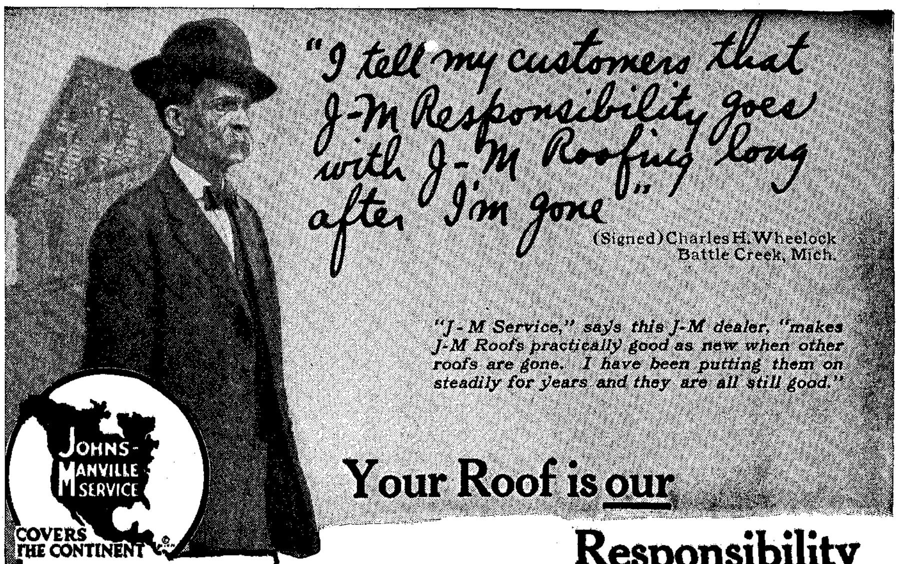
It has recently been used to express a meaning which is not very clear, and certainly not correct; and as this misuse seemed likely not only to cause confusion, but to give rise to wrong impressions in connection with the military situation, the present writer defined its military meaning, supplementing the definition with explanatory remarks which were expected to make the matter clear. The definition was as follows: "The possession of the initiative confers the power of taking the offensive in any desired direction, irrespective of anything the adversary may attempt to do." The offensive, in fact, is the initiative translated into action. To revert to our illustrations drawn from physical science, the distinction is analogous to that between "potential energy" and "kinetic energy."

Attack versus Offensive

A correspondent of a Sunday newspaper, evidently referring to this definition, writes: "The initiative I have somewhere seen stated to mean power to attack where and when you will." "Power to attack," it may be observed, is not synonymous with "power to take the offensive." "Attack" properly relates to tactics; "offensive" to strategy. An offensive movement does not necessarily imply an attack, which in the military sense connotes a collision between opposing forces. The correspondent goes on to say: "That is a very elementary definition. The initiative in war is much more subtle and rather akin to that mysterious thing called the move in chess." There is really no greater subtlety or mystery about either, nor is there any great difference between the definition and the illustration from the game of chess except that the move in chess is subject to restrictions that do not apply to the initiative in war. The pieces in chess can only move in certain specified directions, and, in the case of most pieces, and all pawns, over a limited space. These restrictions are regulated by definite rules.

Moves, in Chess and War

In war, movement as regards direction is limited by natural obstacles and by considerations of transport and supply. In regard to space, it is limited by the marching power of the troops when they are not transported by mechanical means. None of these conditions is subject to rules. There is, however, another difference, that is still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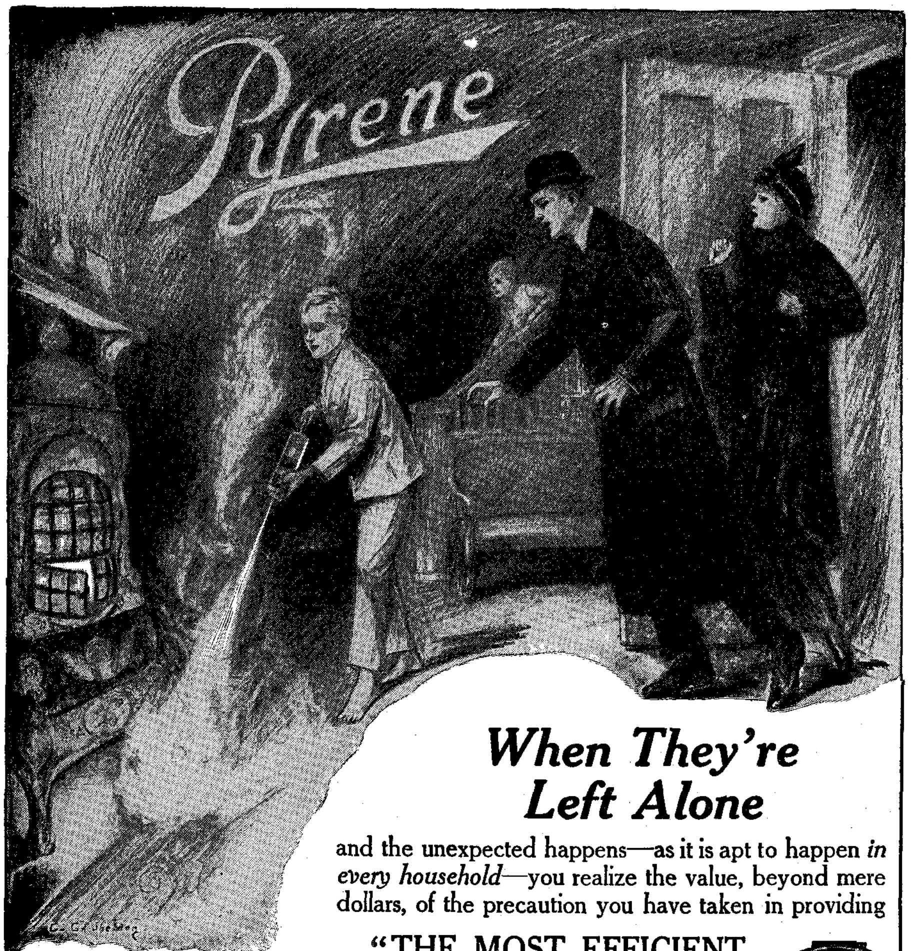

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more important. In chess the right to move alternates between the players. In war the commander who possesses the initiative is not obliged to abandon it at any particular moment. But it is useless to pursue the discussion, which is unlikely to make clearer what seems fairly obvious. Argument from analogy, especially when analogy is imperfect, is bad logic.

The initiative in war is gained at the outset by the commander whose army is first mobilized and concentrated in the theater of war. Hence the importance of an organization to insure rapid mobilization and speedy transport of the army to the scene of action. By the perfection of their organization the Germans secured the initiative in France at the beginning of the war. The initiative may be lost by some strategical move of the opponent, and it disappears when a general engagement occurs. The Germans deprived the Russians of the initiative when they advanced into Poland in November between the Vistula and the Warthe, because the Russians were obliged to abandon their plans and conform to the German move in order to defeat it. The almost certain alternative would have been the defeat of their army between the Vistula and Warthe by superior forces, which would at the best have resulted in serious embarrassment. When the general engagement in Poland began the initiative fell into abeyance, and, the fighting being still indecisive, it remains so.

The correspondent referred to states that "General Joffre's masterly retreat to the Marne finally secured the initiative to the Allies." The retreat did not secure the initiative. It led up to a situation which enabled the Allies to accept battle on the Marne under advantageous conditions, and the victory gave them the initiative. Had victory gone the other way the Germans would have regained the initiative which was temporarily in abeyance.

HOW GOETHALS DID IT

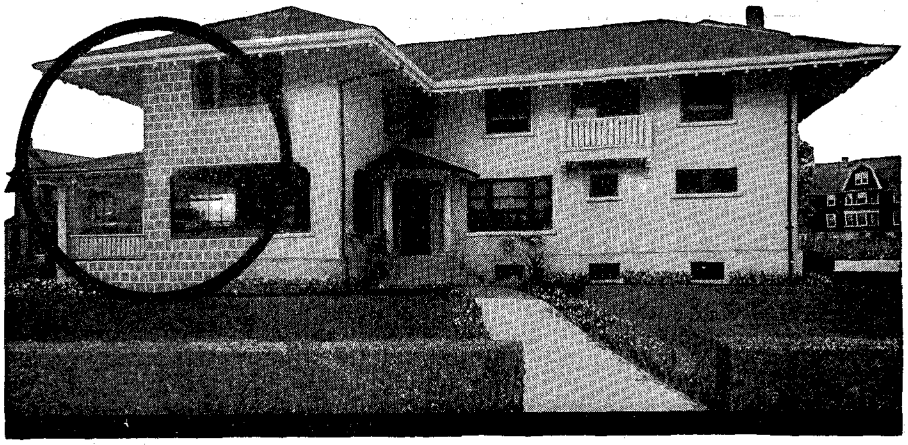
"GOET HALS"—"stiff neck," we are told, was the nickname of George W. Goethals's Roman ancestor, Honorius, who won fame and lands fighting the Saracens, over a thousand years ago. Goethals, organizer and captain of industry on the Isthmus of Panama, is also somewhat "stiff-necked," and has many times proved himself the rightful descendant of so sturdy a forbear. In an entertaining description of his personality in the February *Scribner's*, Joseph Bucklin Bishop, for nine years Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, remarks that the Panama Canal is no less a triumph of engineering than it is an achievement of administration. There were known laws and principles for practically all of the engineering work that was done in the construction of the Canal, but the problems of administration which Colonel Goethals faced and solved were most of them without precedent. He was in command of an army of civilians, but was a commander without a commission, in effect; for all his subordinates knew that his only right to control them absolutely lay in his power to win their obedience through respect. The "camp," like the army, was civil. As we are told:

> In order to construct the Canal, it was necessary to create an American State in the heart of a Central-American Republic, with a civil government, schools, courts, churches, police system, post-offices, and taxation and revenue systems. This civil government, distinct from engineering control of Canal work, was exercised over one of the most heterogeneous populations ever assembled anywhere on earth, comprising at its maximum about sixty-five thousand souls, and made up of many and widely differing nationalities—North-Americans, Spaniards, Italians, West-Indians, Greeks, Armenians, Central-Americans, and others.

When put in command of the Canal work he was the first military chief the men had had, and his position was correspondingly delicate. His men wanted no martinet, and yet they must feel his authority. He solved that problem by recognizing the fact that, on the Isthmus, he was first an engineer, and only secondly the soldier. He laid aside his uniform, and did not again don it during his entire term of service. His military aides soon followed suit. The Colonel was forgotten, and the Commander of Men became apparent. He was never a martinet, but, we are assured, he did not any the less insist on discipline. He invariably demanded that a man do all that he could, and no half-way attempts were tolerated. On the occasion of Mr. Bishop's first arrival at the Isthmus, a house was ordered for him, to be constructed in three months, by the 15th of November. At the end of six weeks Colonel Goethals discovered that only the foundations had been completed. Inquiry was immediate, with the following result:

> The foreman, accustomed to the easy-going methods which had prevailed hitherto, replied: "We'll do our best, Colonel."
>
> "Then you do not understand," was the quick response, in the quiet, firm voice that the Colonel used throughout the interview; "this house is to be done and ready for Mr. Bishop on the 15th of November." Turning about, the Colonel walked away. The foreman, realizing that something quite unusual and important had happened to him, followed quickly, hat in hand, and said: "It will be done, Colonel." And it was. The house was finished and turned over to me, complete in every detail, on November 14. . . . . . .
>
> In this instance, as in all others, the Colonel made no threats of any kind as to what would happen in case of failure to obey orders. He did not need to, for the inevitable consequence of failure was known to all.

The Colonel's control of his working force on the Canal is best shown in the case of a general strike that threatened in the Zone, growing out of the sentencing of a careless railway engineer to the penitentiary for involuntary manslaughter. The case had been appealed to the Supreme Court of the Zone and was confirmed.



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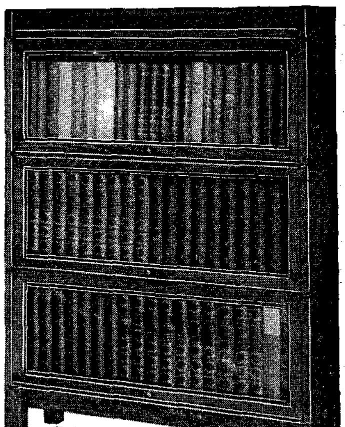

This Combination: 3 Sections, glass doors, top, and base. (Solid Oak) $7.75
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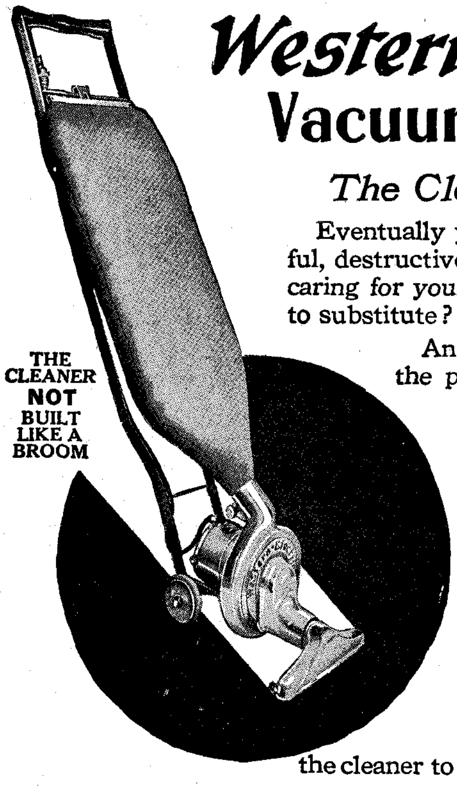
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Vacuum Cleaner

The Clean Way to Clean

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An electric lamp socket will furnish the power at a cost of only a few cents per hour to run an electric vacuum cleaner. It will profit you to learn something about the careful design of the Western Electric vacuum cleaner that has made it the cleaner pre-eminent—about the simple mechanism that cannot get out of order and requires practically no attention. The dust bag rests on a light, rigid frame which makes it easy to handle, and allows the cleaner to be hung away on a closet hook.

This Western Electric vacuum cleaner is backed by the world's largest distributors of electrical supplies.

The new model No. 11, here illustrated, is a radical departure in design, and sells for $32.50. You should know about it before you buy. Ask for Booklet No. 4-D, and the name of our nearest agent.

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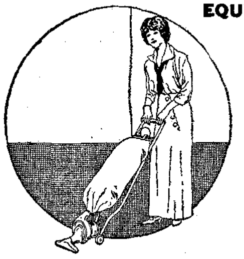
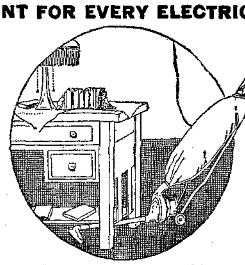
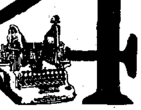


No Effort to Operate



Extension Nozzle in Use

Hangs on Hook in Closet



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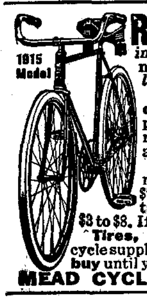

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DELIVERED FREE on approval and **30 days' trial.** Send for big **free** catalog and particulars of *most marvelous offer* ever made on a bicycle. You will be astonished at our **low prices** and *remarkable terms.*

FACTORY CLEARING SALE—a limited number of old models of various makes, $7 to $12. A few good second-hand wheels, taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores $3 to $8. If you want a bargain write at once.

Tires, lamps, wheels, sundries, parts, motorcycle supplies of all kinds *at half usual prices.* **Do not buy** until you get our catalog and offers. *Write Now.*
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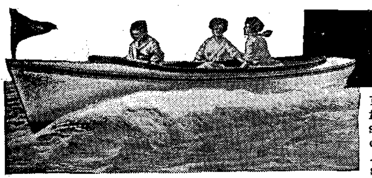
Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powdrpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manuf'r, 92 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.



Magnificent Steel Launch $96
Complete with Engine, Ready to Run

18, 20, 23 and 27 ft. boats at proportionate prices. All launches tested and fitted with *Detroit* two-cycle reversible engines with speed controlling lever—simplest engine made—starts without cranking—has only 3 moving parts—anyone can run it. The Safe Launch—absolutely non-sinkable—needs no boathouse. All boats fitted with air-tight compartments—cannot sink, leak or rust. We are sole owners of the patents for the manufacture of rolled steel, locked-seamed steel boats. Orders filled the day they are received. Boats shipped to every part of the world. **FREE CATALOG. Steel Rowboats, $20.**
MICHIGAN STEEL BOAT CO., 1334 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

Urged on by hotheads, the railway men sent a petition to Goethals containing a strike threat. There was no reply, but when the strike leader called the Colonel up on the telephone, shortly after the proposed time-limit had expired, and inquired after the petition, the following conversation took place:

COLONEL GOETHALS.—No, I have received no petition.

LEADER.—You haven't? Has not Colonel Hodges advised you of the action of our meeting?

COLONEL GOETHALS.—Yes, I have been advised of a demand from a mob.

LEADER.—When will we get our answer?

COLONEL GOETHALS—You have it now.

LEADER.—We have it? I have not received it.

COLONEL GOETHALS.—Yes. You said if the man was not out of the penitentiary by seven o'clock this evening you would all quit. By calling up the penitentiary you will learn that he is still there. That's your answer. It is now ten minutes past seven.

LEADER.—But, Colonel, you don't want to tie up this whole work?

COLONEL GOETHALS.—I am not proposing to tie up the work—you are doing that.

LEADER.—But, Colonel, why can't you pardon the man?

COLONEL GOETHALS.—I will take no action in response to the demand of a mob. . . . As for your threat to leave the service, I wish to say to you and to your associates that every man of you who is not at his post to-morrow morning will be given his transportation to the United States, and there will be no string to it. He will go out on the first steamer and he will never come back.

LEADER.—Suppose one of us should be sick?

COLONEL GOETHALS.—It is an unfortunate time to be sick.

Only one man failed to be at his post the next morning, and he sent a doctor's certificate saying he was too sick to be there.

Next to his discipline, the most astonishing feature of Goethals's régime has been his thorough, detailed, and utterly comprehensive knowledge of the work under his command. Occasional Congressional committees descended upon the Canal Chief, uneasy that so great a work was under a single man's control, inquisitive, stung at the thought of what splendid opportunities for graft might be tempting this one man to betray his trust, and wondering if it was possible for one man to know all that was necessary to direct this gigantic undertaking—thrilled by thought of catching the great Goethals napping. An item from one such Congressional inquiry is given, more or less typical of all:

MEMBER.—How much cracked stone do you allow for a cubic yard of concrete?

COLONEL.—One cubic yard.

MEMBER.—You don't understand my question. How much cracked stone do you allow for a cubic yard of concrete?

COLONEL.—One cubic yard.

MEMBER.—But you don't allow for the sand and concrete.

COLONEL.—Those go into the spaces among the cracked stone.

The Colonel's aspect was "childlike and bland" as he revealed, so clearly that his questioner was able to perceive it, that the able statesmen who had been trying to instruct him in the concrete business were ignorant of the elementary principle of its composition.

When a division engineer or superintendent was testifying before such a committee, it was the Chief's custom to sit beside the witness. There might be some questions which the man might not be able to answer off-hand about his own department, and then Goethals could answer for him. Confronted with all the details of his department, the division head might stumble or feel unsure, but Goethals knew. He made that his business. Occasionally his patience was a little short with those who thought they knew but who knew not. On such occasions the Colonel's remarks were sometimes painfully illuminating, but they were invariably softened by his engaging smile. The Colonel's smile, we are told, is famous, and it is ever—

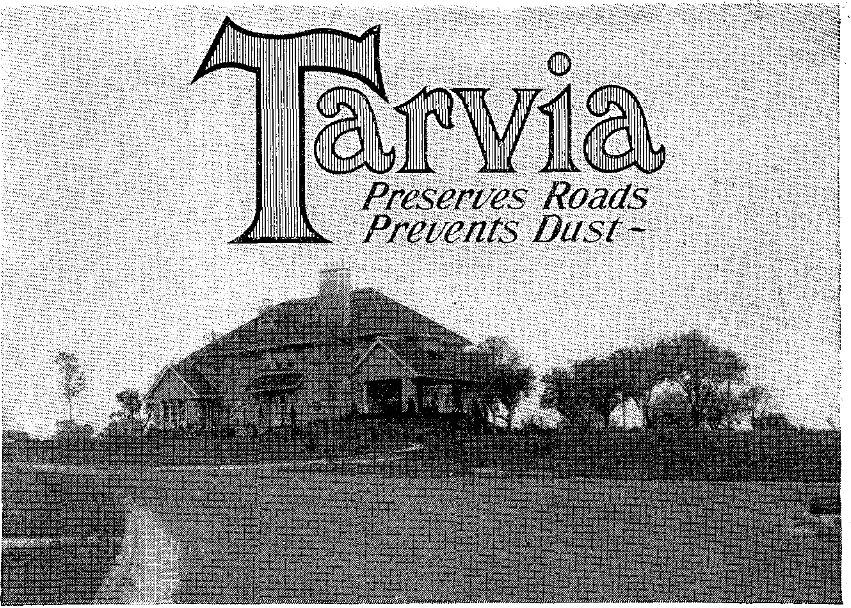
Thoroughly frank and even beatific in character; but under cover of it he utters the most deadly of all jests—those that are based on truth. It may be said of it that, like the bass drum in a country band, it covers a multitude of sins. . . . . . .

A visiting Congressman, of the chronic double-breasted-coat type, while on a tour of inspection of the locks in the early period of construction, climbed up one of the eighty-two-foot ladders that are embedded in the lock-walls, at the imminent peril of being hit with concrete from the buckets that were flying about. Coming safely down, he strutted over to where the Colonel stood with the other members of the delegation and, slapping his bulging chest, asked: "What degree do you give me for that, Colonel?" With the smile in full play, the Colonel replied: "D. F."

The brass band has never been popular on the Isthmus during Goethals's rule. We learn that—

His dislike of "fuss" of all kinds, official or other, amounts to a passion. There is never any parade or demonstration about anything he does, and his suffering is visibly acute when anything of the sort is thrust upon him. The proceedings in Washington and New York in 1914, when various societies conferred medals of honor upon him, caused him an amount of genuine anguish which he described as "awful." . . . He was not on the prow of the first tug that passed the locks, but on and within the lock-walls studying closely the working of the machinery of the gates and valves. He was not on the bridge of the first ship to pass from ocean to ocean, but on the lock-walls and along the banks of Gatun Lake and the sides of Culebra Cut, watching both the operating machinery and the wave-action created by the moving vessel.

A capable man who has achieved a mighty task with honor, who can doubt that in that very fact lies his sufficient reward? It seems almost as tho it *must* be his reward, when we read the inimitable



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HERE is a handsome, economical tarviated road. It will take a large amount of traffic without developing a dust nuisance in dry weather or a mud nuisance in wet, without getting rough or changing contour.

This road has been constructed with "Tarvia X" as a binder throughout.

Once a year, or once in two years, it would be advisable to go over this road with a sprinkling cart and spray it with "Tarvia B", a lighter grade, which requires no heating to prepare it for use on the road.

A little coat of screening should, perhaps, be spread down at the same time, and with such inexpensive attention this road will keep its contour and perfect waterproof surface for many years.

The cost per year of the Tarvia treatment will be very *much less* than the ordinary maintenance expense of a plain macadam road and the results will be vastly more satisfactory.

Modern engineers have given up building plain macadam roads and expecting them to withstand modern automobile traffic. They recognize the need for a bituminous binder. The cheapest, the simplest and the best binder is Tarvia.

Illustrated booklets describing the treatment free on request. Address our nearest office.

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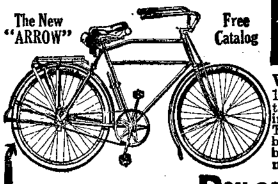
New Motorcycle Type



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- Asphalt Cement
- Roof Coating
- Metal Paints
- Outdoor Paints
- Shingle Stains
- Tar Coating

remark of *Mr. Dooley*, which Mr. Bishop appends to his article:

> They say republics are ongrateful. But look, will ye, what they've done f'r that fellow that chopped the continent in two at Pannyma. . . . Th' counthry sees that he has done a wondherful thing an' is goin' to reward him sootably. . . . What is he goin' to git? says ye. Why, Hinnissy, th' Governmint has already appinted him governor iv th' Canal at a greatly rejooced sal'ry.

CLEVELAND'S LITTLE "FLY-COPS"

IN Cleveland, Ohio, the fly-screen is becoming obsolete. More than one city has learned to "swat the fly," but most of these have found that swatting does not after all accomplish all the desired results. A summer in which there is a continuous open season for fly-hunters may result in an abatement of the pest by autumn, but by the next summer there is the same familiar buzzing on the window-pane, and the bald-headed man suffers all the old tickling anguish. In Cleveland, however, different results have been attained. In *The Technical World Magazine* Willard Price tells us that Cleveland, living up to its reputation for making common-sense experiments, has instituted a war on flies that does not end with winter weather. Blizzards and a zero temperature do not stop the fly-fighters, for, altho they may not have many opportunities to "swat 'em," they are even busier "heading 'em off." One question and answer from the Fly Catechism, we are told, give the whole plan of campaign in a nutshell:

> "How many flies may breed from a pair in the spring?"
>
> "Allowing six batches of eggs of one hundred and fifty each, supposing all to live and find filth to breed in, the number would be 191,010,000,000,000,000,000, enough to bury the entire earth forty-seven feet deep. Why not kill the fly in the winter or early spring?"
>
> So instead of the old slogan, "Swat the Fly," the war-cry, "Head 'em Off," was adopted, and during the last three winters the war has been fierce and triumphant.

The Commander-in-Chief of Fly-Fighters is Dr. Jean Dawson, a professor in the Cleveland Normal School, and her army is mainly recruited from the ranks of school-children, officially known as "Junior Sanitary Police." Each school principal appoints the "fly-cops" for his district, and appointments to the force are prized. During the cold months the "winter flies" that breed the summer swarms are hunted out from the warm cracks and crannies where they are hibernating, "the force" being stimulated in this endeavor by a reward of ten cents per hundred for dead flies. Then as the first hint of spring warms up the outdoor breeding-places, the heading-off process begins in earnest, and—

Each man is made responsible for one

section of his school district. He must make regular inspections. When he discovers an offense, what happens may be something like this:

"Mrs. Smith," the small officer says to the lady at the back door, "I am a member of the Junior Sanitary Police. Your garbage-can has no cover, and I am afraid you will find it a good breeding-place for flies."

Most Mrs. Smiths have read the newspapers and know something of the Junior Sanitary Police. But suppose this one to be unfamiliar with the methods of the fly-fighters, and both cantankerous and busy.

"Mind your own affairs!" she snaps. "I imagine I can look after my own garbage-can! Such impudence!" and the door slams.

The "fly-cop" refers his case to his senior officer, the boy inspector. This high official tries his wiles upon the irascible housewife. If he also fails, the matter goes on up to the boy chief, who writes some such note as this:

"My Dear Mrs. Smith:

"We are trying to make our school district flyless. Will you help us? Flies breed in fermenting lawn-clippings, open garbage, and stable-manure. Garbage should always be kept tightly covered. We are writing this note to you because we know that you will cooperate with us.

"Very truly yours,

"________________

"*Chief of the Junior Sanitary Police.*"

It is hardly conceivable that Mrs. Smith could still remain obdurate. But if she does, the case is reported by letter to the Street Cleaning Department. Mrs. Smith is startled one morning to receive an official-looking document from the City of Cleveland threatening immediate suit if the offense of the open garbage-can is not corrected. Thus the city backs up the authority of the Junior Sanitary Police.

A cover is found for that garbage-can! The whole process, from the first warning to the final correction, has probably not taken more than five days.

Pretty college girls are detailed to investigate the stables of their neighborhood, and to show the men in charge how to go about heading off the mother flies from starting up housekeeping within the premises. As the stables have been found to be the breeding-places most preferred by the flies, the assistance rendered by these girls is of great value. In addition to these, the gentler sex is represented by "sanitary aides," as they are called—small public-school girls, whose work in the campaign is described as follows:

A little girl steps into a meat-shop or candy-store and notes down on a specially prepared blank the number of flies she can detect in three minutes. The blank goes to her chief, and a day or so later the merchant receives courteous notification as to just how his store compares with others in the same class. If it compares well, he is congratulated. If it compares poorly, he is informed that the school children of the community have been instructed to tell their parents which stores are kept free

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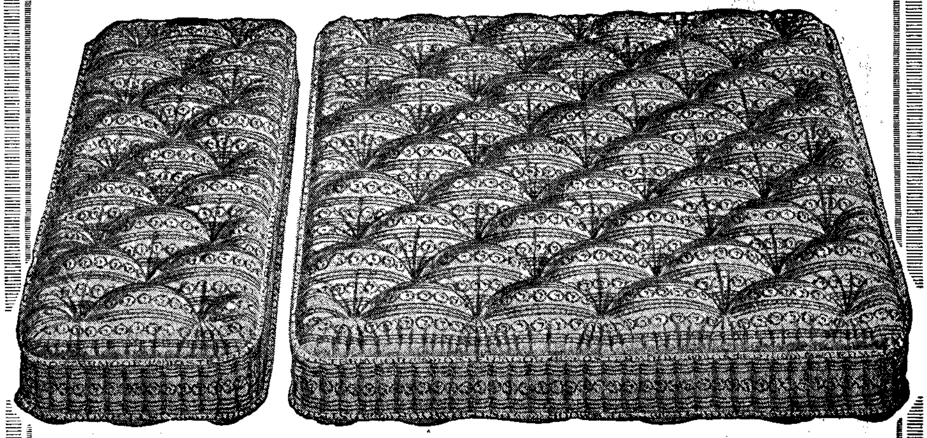

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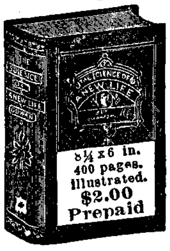

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from flies. The public opinion thus brought to bear upon the merchant has worked wonders.

And here are the wonders: In an investigation of five hundred and eleven grocery stores, confectioneries, meat-stores, restaurants, and milk-depots, no flies whatever were found in 60 per cent. of the stores; less than three flies each were found in 36 per cent.; and in only 4 per cent. were flies at all numerous. In an inspection of the great city market where the acres of displayed provisions formerly attracted vast myriads of pests, only two flies were found!

If it be doubted that such a campaign, even perfected as it is in Cleveland, could wake the general public from their accustomed apathy to the value of a flyless city, it is only necessary to quote Mr. Price's concluding paragraphs:

> When the campaign lagged a bit this year for want of funds, and a contingent of insects crept back into the ancestral fly-haunts, public opinion immediately arose and demanded the redoubling of the movement. Clevelanders had been so well educated to detest flies that the fly-campaign had become not a mere hygienic fad, but a public necessity. So it is planned to continue the work apace, and to continue continuing it, until the term "house-fly" becomes obsolete among Clevelanders. Cleveland is not yet absolutely a flyless city, but it is approaching that goal more rapidly than any other great American city.
>
> It seems quite possible that within this generation we shall witness the decline and fall of one of man's most deadly enemies—the fly. With its elimination, whenever it comes, the specters of typhoid, cholera infantum, dysentery, tuberculosis, spinal meningitis, and many other diseases of which it has long been the chief distributer, will lose much of their terror.

BURIED ALIVE BY AN EARTHQUAKE

In the earthquake-zone of Italy the rescuers were able in some cases, even after two and three days had passed, to dig down in the ruins and, directed by faint cries, to free imprisoned ones who were on the verge of succumbing. In a few cases live human beings were discovered who had been buried beneath wood and masonry for a week and more. But the case of Michiel Cairolo has no equal, for this man lay buried in utter darkness and without food for twenty-five days, and yet retained the strength finally to call out to incredulous searchers on the surface, and so reveal himself. The New York *Herald* gives what purports to be Signor Cairolo's own story of his entombment:

> When the earthquake occurred I attempted to escape, but found myself blocked within a stable by the ruins. Beneath the stable a cellar was being excavated from the rocks. I made my way into this excavation and so avoided being crusht to death.
>
> From the moment I entered the cellar I saw no more light, and I believed that I had become blind, as my mind could not conceive that the ruins covered the cellar

so completely as to prevent a single ray of light from penetrating through. For a long time—I can not say how long—my despair increased until I became almost frenzied. I shouted with all my strength until I fell into an apathetic condition, almost like a coma. This saved my life, for had I continued my desperate efforts to free myself I must have died of exhaustion.

By feeling about with my hands in the darkness I found a wet spot and moistened my burning lips. This revived me, and with my hands I dug a hole in which water collected and I was able to drink.

Thus I managed to exist—how long I know not, as I lost count of the days—until yesterday I heard voices above me. Said one: "All are dead." Another answered: "Quite so; but let us recover what we can of our property."

I aroused myself to make a supreme effort, and screamed: "I am alive, here in the cellar. Michiel Cairolo." Those persons above me, I am told, thought it was a ghost; but I continued my cries and convinced them that a living man was imprisoned in the ruins. They came to my rescue, and in about three hours I was free.

STOPPING BULLETS

IT IS not at all painful, say those who have tried it, to bring a bullet to a standstill in its headlong flight. The unpleasantness comes later. Sometimes the man who fields the little trouble-maker knows nothing about it till the excitement is over. We are told by an officer whose letter recently appeared in the Paris *Temps* that the regulation army-rifle bullet is by no means as terrible as imagined. While no less fatal than any other kind of missile, there is a certain humanity about the clean, quick, hard blow that it strikes. Like a good fighter, it does not injure its victim more than is just necessary to bowl him over and render him a non-combatant. The New York *Tribune* reprints a portion of the officer's letter:

> The ball which struck me was fired from a distance of about fifty feet. I suddenly seemed to feel a tremendous blow in the back, altho, in fact, I had been struck in the breast. I spun completely round on my heel, and my saber, which I had lowered for the charge, was thrown twenty feet away from me.
>
> The ball continued its course and wounded in the shoulder a soldier who followed me. I made every effort to keep my feet. I realized that I was fainting and tried to prevent myself from losing my senses, but little by little I felt consciousness going from me, and I had the impression that I was dying in a paradise of unexampled beauty.
>
> It seemed to me that I had found the most perfect death possible—struck when at the head of my company, saber in hand and ordering the charge against the Germans. But then I realized the possibility there was that I might fall into their hands, and I sought my revolver, but before I could use it, it was taken from me by one of my own men, and I was raised and carried to the rear through a storm of rifle-bullets and exploding shells.

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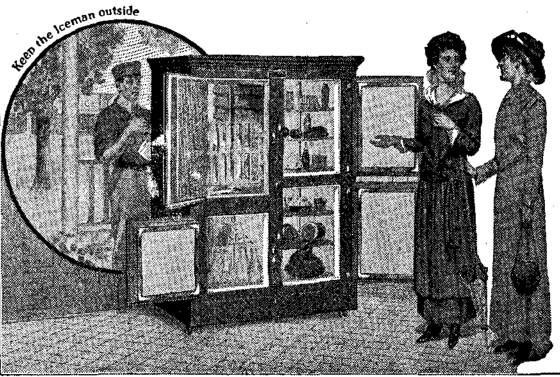

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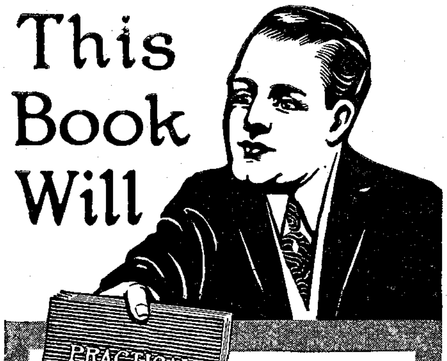

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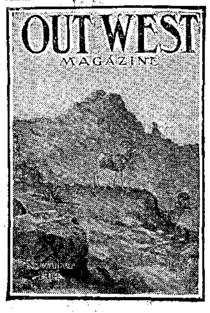

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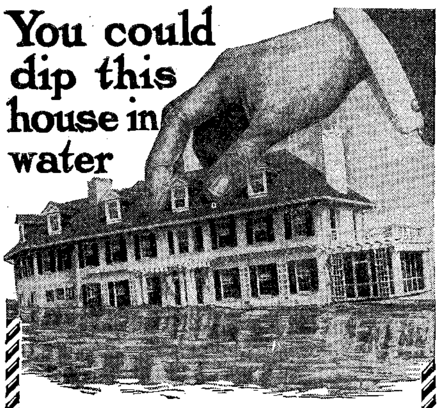
"MY MOTHER"

SELDOM does such a title as this grace the editorial page of an American daily newspaper. Yet not long ago the Wichita (Kan.) *Eagle* appeared with its whole editorial space given up to one article under this heading. Victoria Murdock, to whom the appreciation is dedicated, had been the owner of the publication, and one of the town's most prominent citizens. Her character had long had its influence on the community, and her obituary, written by her son, editor of *The Eagle*, discloses the traits of such a character as makes its influence felt with equal strength wherever it is met. Mrs. Murdock illustrated a type of true American woman that is sometimes forgotten by those who urge or condemn offhand the various feminist movements in this country, and who regard solely in a materialistic light the emancipation of woman. The editorial does not assume the dignity of eulogy. It is merely a partial collection of interesting reminiscences, closing with an appreciation as restrained as it is sincere. The reader is left to form his own opinion as to the value of such womanhood as this. The editorial begins:

> The first definite incident I remember in connection with my mother was characteristic of her whole life. Our house was detached from the town by a broad sweep of prairie. That is, there was a half mile of open space between where the little town lay like an irregular spot that some one had spilled on the plains and our home. Its isolation was therefore marked, and moreover was accented to our imagination, by the circumstance that it had been struck by lightning while it was being built. Across this half-mile father had cut, with a scythe, a path, finishing the job off with an early lawn-mower, which as a mechanical wonder excited and held local curiosity. One summer day when mother had followed this path to town and left my sister Kate and myself alone with Sarah Rosensteil, the girl, Kate sighted down the path three Indians, mounted and headed in our direction. Sarah, who had recently arrived from Illinois and had an Eastern-er's error about Indians, took panic. She locked the doors, bundled us together, escaped through the back door, and attempted a circuitous flight to town. The Indians dismounted, headed us off, conveyed by signs the information that they were hungry, and piloted the frightened Sarah back into the house. She prepared a meal while the Indians examined the furniture, and after producing a gunny sack and some beaded moccasins started in on a lively and one-sided barter for several household trinkets which disappeared in the sack. The meal was finally served, and while the Indians ate prodigiously Kate and I kept watch out the front window and down the long path.
>
> The greedy guests had not finished when the form of our mother appeared at the other end of the path. The sight of the ponies quickened her step. Her attitude when she arrived was her attitude through life—decision. She was a slight woman with very blue eyes, and when she sprang before the Indians with a peremptory "*packachee*," and the startled Indians, em-

You could dip this house in water



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boldened by the shrinking Sarah, arose with a good deal of belligerency, my mother looked a wonder. She was so slight and they were so tall and strong.

One of the wonders of my boy life for years was how those Indians fled. One took panic, the others followed. They ran to their ponies, mounted and rode away like mad. They left the gunny sack and the moccasins. I thought the difference in attitude between my mother and Sarah was the word *packachee* (an Indian localism for "clear out"). But I came to know that it was what was back of the word. My mother was born to command. She had that quality which those who have it can not explain and those who do not have it can not understand—leadership. I would have trusted her in a crisis beyond all the men and women I have ever known. Her relatives, direct and collateral, had the same attitude toward her. Old ones and young ones, through half a century, in their great troubles came to her.

"I never saw her afraid," writes her son, nor did any one else, not even his father, in those wild days when, on the eastern edge of Kansas, in the midst of "border ruffianism," there were many opportunities for tests of courage. Nor was physical courage alone characteristic of this American woman. Says her son:

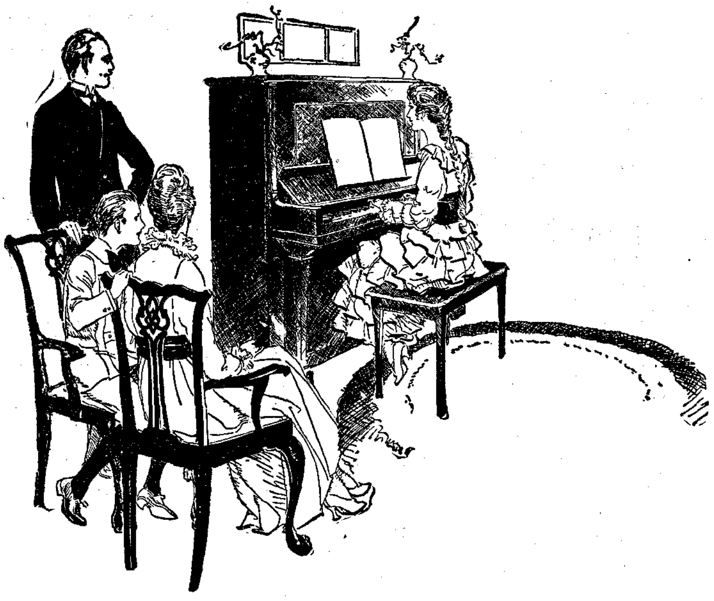
There are many courageous souls in the world, and few of them are not afraid of public opinion. She wasn't. Once a man in very great trouble came to me and asked me whether he should go away or stay and face the community. I hesitated. He said, "Call in your mother." I did and he stated the case. She said but a single word, "Stay." It seemed all-sufficient from her, and it was.

This brevity of command seems to go, and naturally, with the quality of decisiveness. As a very young man I was aggrieved at my salary as a reporter on *The Eagle*. I went to her for sympathy. I didn't get it. She said briefly: "Light out. Go to a city. You won't know you have wings of your own until you try them." Whatever misgivings I had about my ability to hold down a job on a city newspaper disappeared in a flash. I was gone in twenty-four hours.

And of her human sympathy and her tireless energy he writes:

Her energy never flagged. It was with her to the end. When she fell with the final stroke and the doctors said they should carry her to bed, she straightened up with a little challenge in her manner, or what seemed that, and walked between them to her last sleep. Since father's death she traveled incessantly—to the Pacific Coast, the Rocky Mountains, to Washington, three times to Europe. She would break down reserve anywhere. She always came home with a new list of friends. She dug people's life-stories out of them. They wrote much to her. She apparently forgot no one and no one ever forgot her. She kept track of her servant-girls back for half a century. She delighted in their marriages and their children and their prosperity.

Her charity knew no bounds. She had a world of dependents all her life. This was always, too, without show. She did not have the housewife's timidity about



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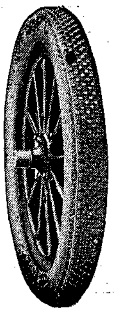

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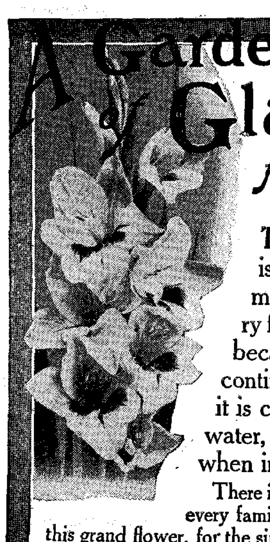

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tramps. She always invited these derelicts in and gave them something hot. She had in her life received a call from a prosperous-looking gentleman who explained that he had eaten in the kitchen as her guest some years before.

One instance suffices to show alike how quickly her sympathies responded to any human need, and how unmeasured were her efforts to satisfy it. It was one night when Mrs. Murdock was alone with her children, and outside a blizzard held the country in its grip. Suddenly—

From somewhere on the prairie in the dead of the dreadful night came a cry. Mother got up and drest. Kate and I held the light in the window while mother went out into the flying snow.

She brought back a curious and startling object—a mumbling man all covered with little colored ribbons and on his back a wicker hamper. This was "The Duke." He had been once a very rich man abroad, had come here and turned farmer. He took to drink and was nicknamed "The Duke." On this night "the crowd" had at some stage of his spree decorated him with these ribbons and tied the hamper to his back and put his provisions in it and started him home. He had lost his way, and in his delirium had fallen at last in the storm.

Mother piloted him to a chair, and under her commands he straightened up a bit and tried in a feeble way to behave himself. Mother sent us for bedclothes, and after thawing out her guest put him to bed on the floor in front of the kitchen stove. We children went to bed. Mother must have sat up all night on guard over the sleeping drunkard. I never knew. She did not talk about those things. Once afterward I saw her meet "The Duke" on the street and he took off his hat and kept it off and bowed to her in a funny foreign way again and again.

If there was one secret to the many-sided womanliness of this American, it is perhaps disclosed in her son's final words. They reveal a characteristic that is, after all, common to all great men and women and all leaders, whether their sphere of action is small or extended. In the writer's words:

Beautiful as her whole life was, beautiful as she was, she was most beautiful in her faith. It needed no sustaining argument. It offered nothing in rebuttal. It never weakened nor grew suddenly strong. It simply was as strong, as enduring, as unanswerable, and immovable as a granite mountain. She made a courteous show of gentle patience with the occasional or habitual doubters, but inwardly I imagine that she held the doubting intellect to be meager or sappily immature.

Her life was full of change and incident, of activity always. She knew joy in its full measure—and sorrow: she had lost five children: she had known hardship and ease, ambition, realization, disappointment, but her faith remained a single, stable, fixt point. Nor was it a silent faith to be cuddled out of harm's way. It was a faith as sure and final as Paul's. It put the keystone of the Resurrection in the arch, because it knew the arch would fall without it. This is the faith not only of the gentle

GARDEN TALKS

Under Glass Plantings

Enthusiastic gardeners are becoming more and more imbued with the early planting idea. Great stress is being laid upon the importance, the fun, of getting an early start. We speak below of the equipment necessary to enable you to gain weeks with vegetables and flowers.

Within the past few years, great strides have been made in under-glass planting devices. The manufacturers offer a variety, meeting the most simple and the most elaborate requirements. You may now purchase a "pony frame" of about two feet square, costing only a dollar or so. A simple lean-to greenhouse for a suburban cottage may be had complete at from two hundred and fifty to six hundred dollars. If you own a large estate you may have erected a tropical conservatory costing all the way from several thousands to hundreds of thousands of dollars. There is a suitable equipment for everybody's pocketbook and for all kinds of home surroundings.

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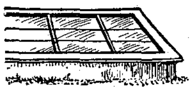
In our garden issues we print the advertising of leading makers of cold-frames, hotbeds, greenhouses, etc., also reliable seedsmen.

We shall be glad to give you the names of leading manufacturers of "under glass" planting equipment if you ask us.



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soul who does not know why it should be so, but it is the work of the strong soul who knows.

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This was her faith. She kept it. It graced all the activities of her life. Against it as a background all her strong convictions, her decisive actions, her mental dominancy, her kindliness, her gentle charity, the high, vibrant quality of an energy that drove her splendid gifts from thought to action, from action to habit, from habit to character—these attributes grew and glowed in the added glory of a good life lived strongly.

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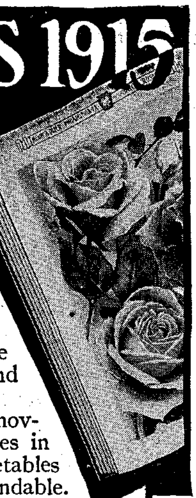

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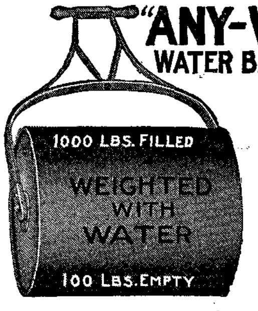

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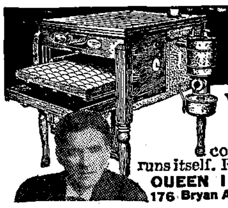

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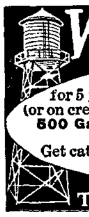

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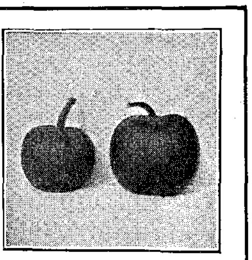

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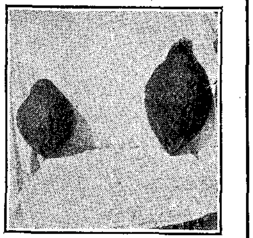

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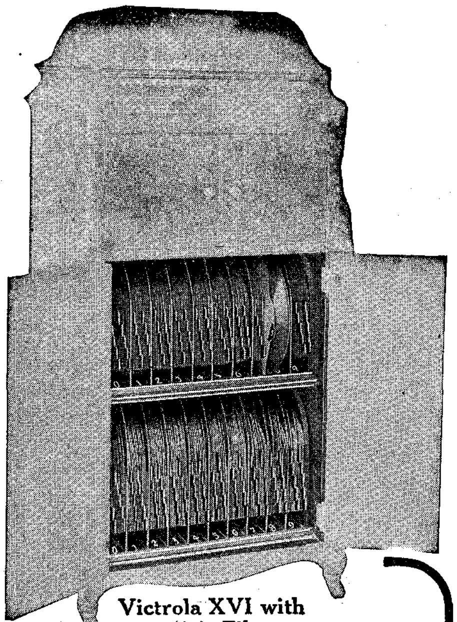

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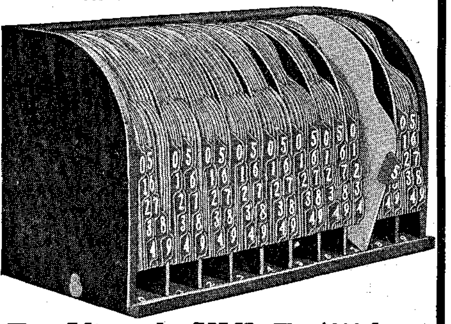

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Memorable.—"What little boy in class can mention a memorable date in Roman history?" asked the teacher.

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The Usual Thing.—FATHER (unexpectedly arriving at son's rooming-house at school)—"Does Mr. Jinx live here?"

LANDLADY (wearily)—"Yes—bring him in."—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

In Berlin.—"What are you standing here for and crying, little boy?"

"Waitin' fer the extra. Pa said I mustn't come home without a great victory."—© *Fliegende Blätter.*

A Problem Solved.—"Anyhow, there's one advantage in having a wooden leg," said the veteran.

"What's that?" asked his friend.

"You can hold your socks up with thumb-tacks."—*Columbia Jester.*

Forethought.—"I wish Ingomar to think only of me."

"I would not distract his thoughts too much from business, my dear," counseled her mother. "Remember, you will need a great many expensive things."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Content.—"Now wouldn't you like to walk with your husband to the polls and cast in your vote with his?" asked the city lady of Mrs. Bean.

Mrs. Bean shook her head, as she said, wearily: "For the land sakes! If there's anything a man can do by himself, let him do it."—*Puck.*

The Rah-Rah Artists' Guide.—Anybody can write a story about college life. If he has not attended a college, so much the better. His imagination is less trammeled. A few simple rules must be observed, however.

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6. All college men address one another as "old hoss."
7. College men never study, but spend their time in tossing repartee back and forth.
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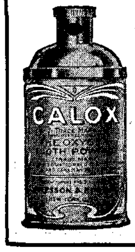

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NEW ASSISTANT—" Oh, yes, miss, thank you."—*London Opinion.*

Too Plain.—HE—" I wish you'd drop the ' Mister ' and call me plain George."

SHE—" Oh, but it would be unkind to twit you on your personal appearance that way."—*Boston Transcript.*

It's Just the Same in London.—The girl at the exchange, after you have waited fully ten minutes:

" They don't answer. What number was it you wanted? "—*St. James's Gazette.*

A Short Stay.—HE—" Did you tell the new cook I'm going on the 7:12 train? "

SHE—" Yes."

HE—" What did she say? "

SHE—" That she was going on the same train."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

How It's Done.—" Senator, you promised me a job."

" But there are no jobs."

" I need a job, Senator."

" Well, I'll ask for a commission to investigate as to why there are no jobs and you can get a job on that."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Part of the Game.—" I'll clean th' snow off yer walk for a quarter."

" Why, I just paid a quarter to have it cleaned."

" Tain't half done."

" Come, come, that isn't a nice way to abuse a fellow worker."

" Oh, dat's all right—he's me pardner."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

On the Wrong Side.—Pat, who was left-handed, was being sworn in as a witness in the West Side Court of Denver, Colo.

" Hold up your right hand," said the judge. Up went Pat's left hand.

" Hold up your right hand," commanded the judge, sternly.

" Sure and I am, yer honor," declared Pat. " Me right hand's on me left-hand side."—*The Advance.*

" Made in U. S. A."—An American and a Scotsman were walking in the Highlands, and the Scot produced a famous echo. When the echo returned clearly after nearly four minutes, the proud native, turning to the Yankee, exclaimed: " There, mon, ye canna show anything like that in your country."

" Oh, I don't know," said the American. " I guess we can better that. Why, in my camp in the Rockies, when I go to bed, I just lean out of my window and call out, ' Time to get up ! Wake up ! ' and eight hours afterward the echo comes back and wakes me."—*Bristol Times.*

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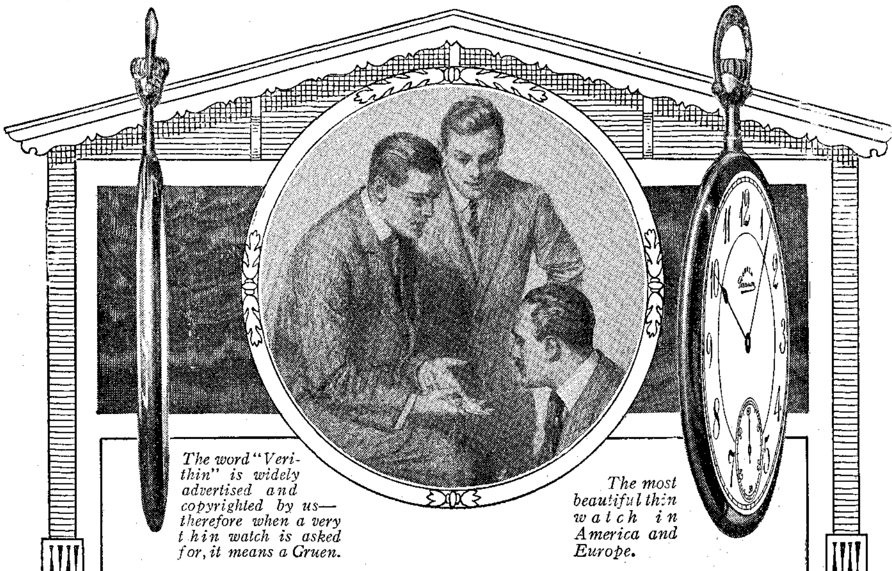

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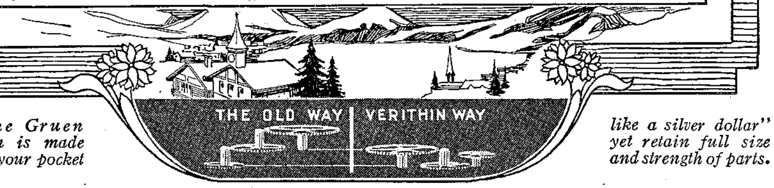

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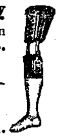

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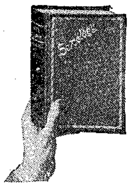

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE WHEAT WE HAVE LEFT

RESPONDING to many inquiries from all parts of the country, the Department of Agriculture recently issued statements showing our supplies, consumption, and exports of wheat, the inquiries having been called forth by depletions of our supplies through heavy exportations. It is estimated by the Department that in 1914 the total amount of wheat produced in this country and brought over from the previous year was 967,000,000 bushels, of which 520,000,000 bushels were required for home consumption and 90,000,000 for seeding. These figures left a surplus of 357,000,000 bushels, of which up to February of this year 210,000,000 bushels had been exported, leaving for export between February and July (when the new crop begins to appear) 147,000,000 bushels. That amount would permit of exports daily until July of about 1,000,000 bushels, but it would leave no stock to carry over into the new year.

B. Frank Howard, a careful statistician, is quoted in the New York *Evening Post* as estimating the farm reserves on February 1 as 268,000,000 bushels, which is practically the same amount that existed on farms last year. During the recent seven months there have been moved from farms 595,000,000 bushels, an amount greater by 128,000,000 bushels than the wheat moved during the same period of the previous year. Mr. Howard's estimate of the wheat now available for export accords substantially with the one made by the Department of Agriculture. When account is taken of other wheat already sold but which is to be exported later, our surplus will have been practically exhausted. As for the crop for 1915, a writer in the same paper says:

> "Indications are that there may be another 900,000,000-bushel crop this season unless conditions are most unfavorable. An average yield of 15 bushels per acre on 41,000,000 bushels winter wheat will give a crop of 615,000,000 bushels. Last year the yield per acre was 19 bushels and crop 685,000,000 bushels. A yield of 17 bushels this year on the acreage seeded last fall would give 697,000,000 bushels.
>
> "With a favorable spring, extra efforts are certain to be made to put in a largely increased acreage of spring wheat. Should 20,000,000 acres be seeded, as is expected, that will give an aggregate of 60,000,000 acres, allowing for a loss of 1,000,000 acres from winter killing. On 15 bushels per acre, which is a low figure, this would work out 900,000,000 bushels, or 9,000,000 bushels more than were harvested last year. Were this country to market another 900,000,000-bushel crop at around $1 per bushel or better, it would be an interesting tribute to this country's economic power. But weather-conditions, during the next seven months, will have much to say about it."

THE WORLD'S GOLD-PRODUCTION

It was noted last year that statistics of the gold output for 1913 showed a decline, the first that had taken place since the South-African War ended. It now appears that a further decline occurred in 1914. Both declines were due to decreased production in the Transvaal. In part they are attributed to strikes among miners, but account should also be taken of the fact that some of the Transvaal mines have passed the period of maximum output. The present war has not materially interfered with the production of gold; in fact, the second half of the year 1914 showed some increase over the second half of 1913. Following is a table of gold-production in different countries for 1912, 1913, and 1914 as compiled for *The Engineering and Mining Journal:*

GOLD-PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD

	1912	1913	1914 (*Uncorrected*)
Transvaal	£37,719,852	£36,377,802	£34,655,122
Rhodesia	2,633,246	2,787,136	3,549,655
West Africa	1,477,205	1,569,312	1,761,000
Madagascar	585,000	408,920	396,000
United States	18,690,300	17,776,880	18,564,700
Mexico	4,500,000	4,100,000	3,500,000
Canada	2,511,858	3,243,226	3,310,000
Central America	726,500	606,080	700,000
Europe (including Siberia)	6,619,500	6,852,420	6,110,000
British India & East Indies	3,408,032	3,383,177	3,389,600
Japan and China	2,183,000	2,210,640	2,225,000
South America	2,485,000	2,611,680	2,650,000
Australasia	11,327,160	10,606,678	10,250,000
Total	£94,866,653	£92,533,951	£91,061,077

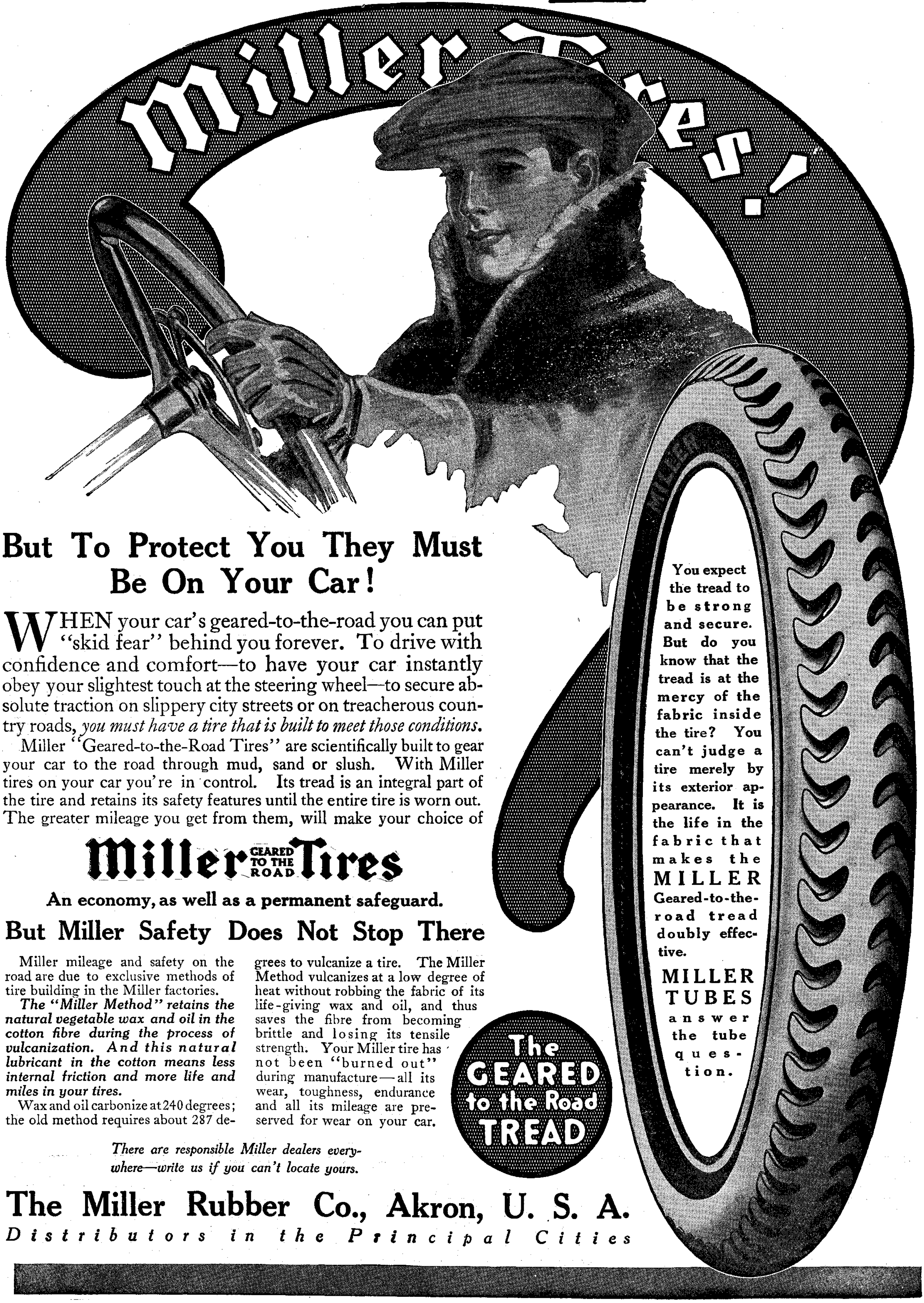
The total for 1914—that is, £91,061,077—with one exception, is the lowest total of gold-production since 1908.

SIGNS OF A RETURN OF PROSPERITY

It is declared in the Boston *News Bureau* that, within the last six months, this country "has changed from the rôle of debtor to that of creditor nation." We have loaned money to Sweden, Norway, and Argentina, have extended credit to Russia and Italy, and have taken $50,000,000 of Canadian municipal securities that would ordinarily have gone to Europe. The writer declares further that, in spite of business depression, savings "have accumulated faster than losses in income." He believes that for the past six months the sum of $150,000,000 has each month been added to our national working capital, and adds:

> "Railroads are selling their high-grade mortgage bonds on better than a 4½-per-cent. basis, whereas in October the story was one of doubt about ability of many roads to refund this year at any price. At that time 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. were considered the probable rates that the better roads were likely to have to pay. Not only are the railroads able to refund at a saving of millions over anticipated payments for interest, but they are likely in this year of grace to shake at least in part the intolerable burden of heavy loads of short-time notes which have cramped and crippled some of them for the last eight years.
>
> "The total of war orders placed in this country so far easily bulks $1,000,000,000. For ten weeks to February 6, our balance of trade was running at an average of $27,000,000 per week, or nearly $4,000,000 per day. For the six months to June 30, it is believed that our trade balance will run at a monthly rate of over $120,000,000.
>
> "The influx of war orders has become too national to be longer dismissed with a wave of the hand. Even in such centers of pessimism as New England and New York the potency of these orders is no longer denied. They have saved our New-England textiles from absolute stagnation. They have given Massachusetts machinery-builders a new lease of life. They are one of the

What's the Answer to the Skid Question?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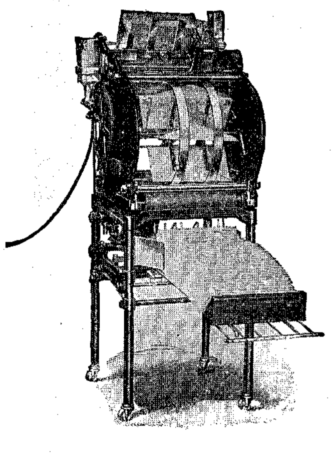

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mainsprings in a slowly starting revival in the steel and iron industry, the sincerity for which is attested by a marking up of $1 per ton, for example, in wire-products and other advances in semifinished products.

"Even the dying agricultural wealth of New England has had new life breathed into it. It can once more compete with Iowa and Illinois. New-England farmers will raise every bushel of wheat, corn, and cereal crops which it is advisable for them to wrest from the soil this summer.

"And before many weeks have elapsed this quickening of the economic and industrial pulse will begin to be measured in railroad earnings. Railroads will on February 23 begin to get the first advance in freight-rates under the 5-per-cent. rate-case decision. New money will begin to come in from this source as well as from higher passenger-rates, which the Commerce Commission has also granted. Then, too, the railroads will shortly begin to compare with poor months a year ago, and it is likely from this time on we shall begin to get some surprizing instances of comparative increases."

Discussing the same subject, a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* declares that while Europe is buying goods on a scale exceeding any previous experience, "she is beginning to be confronted in acute form with the problem of paying for these goods." Payment by Europe in gold is out of the question, the result being that, in one form or another, we shall have to accept securities for our pay; that is, we may extend credit and thus postpone payment, or we may accept long-time securities. The question then will be whether these securities are to be those of Europe or our own. Of our own, a large amount is now owned by Great Britain, France, Germany, and Holland, so that those countries could pay for the things they are now buying here by returning the American stocks and bonds, which they bought originally by shipping goods to us. Should the war last long the writer believes "we may very well for a prolonged period sell goods to Europe at high prices and accept in payment for them securities at relatively low prices," but in spite of these conditions he believes that we are still "a long way from gaining the position of a creditor nation"—that is, in any extended look ahead, but it remains true that "never before have we made so rapid strides in that direction as now."

The Investor's Magazine continues optimistic on the outlook in general. It believes the number of optimists in the country is much greater now than at any time during the last six months. Optimists have renewed their faith in the resources of the country, in its reserve power and its resiliency, in the energy and courage of its business men, bankers, and workers. The writer says further:

"Most of the difficulties that have been experienced have sprung, not from conditions within the United States, but from conditions without our borders. This fact has thus brought home to the American people, perhaps for the first time, the fact that we are citizens of the world as well as of the United States, and that the domestic affairs of Europe and of Asia and of South America vitally concern each and every one of us.

"A year ago this coming spring the full effect of the new Tariff Law was felt for the first time. Our imports increased rapidly, while our exports fell off, and finally the balance of trade turned against us, and we were importing more than we were exporting. Had peace continued in Europe, this inevitably would have resulted in a serious

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situation in this country, but the war, which damaged us, as it damaged all the world, in some respects had the effect of remedying the international trade situation so far as we are concerned.

"In September our foodstuffs and manufactured goods began to flow outward freely, and our favorable balance of exports over imports was $16,429,523. In October this increased to $57,305,074. In November it reached $79,299,417, and in the last month of the year it passed the hundred-million mark, reaching $131,863,077. Our imports, of course, greatly decreased for a variety of reasons more or less connected with the European conflict. Our exports were not up to normal, but the fact that the balance was in our favor is a highly important one.

"We are doing more to feed and clothe the world to-day than we ever did, and we are being paid more for it. Great credits are steadily piling up in the United States against which foreign nations are drawing for food, clothing, supplies, and munitions of war. So greatly is the balance of trade in our favor that we now actually are importing gold for the first time in a number of years.

"It will be recalled that soon after the war broke out, when the balance of trade was greatly against us and pressing obligations of ours, amounting to about $300,000,000, were coming due in Europe, we were forced to export gold. Much of this was to meet bonded indebtedness of the City of New York, which, according to the terms of the bonds, was payable in gold. Fortunately for the good faith, reputation, and credit of America, the New York obligations were actually paid in gold. Some sixty or seventy million dollars was exported in the face of conditions which made it advisable to keep all gold possible within our boundaries. Most of this went to the credit of the Bank of England at its newly established branch in Ottawa, Canada. . . . . . .

"Our great shipments of wheat, corn, oats, and barley to Europe are so familiar to newspaper readers that it is hardly necessary more than to mention them, but we should not lose sight of the fact that these grains are selling at prices higher than we ever have known. All this, of course, means more money for the American farmer. It will be argued that domestic prices have risen accordingly. This is true, but the rise in the cost of living, as compared with that of last July, is slight. After the first upheaval in prices, the index-numbers, which measure the cost of living, steadily declined. We are now paying only 7 or 8 per cent. more to live than we paid before the war started."

LOW RECORDS FOR STERLING EXCHANGE

When on Tuesday, February 16, exchange on London, payable at sight, fell to $4.79, foreign-exchange houses declared they could find on their books no record of a rate so low. Even on October 26, 1907, when sterling bills were almost unsalable in Wall Street because of the panic, the rate for regular transactions fell only to $4.82. And in the panic of July, 1893, sight sterling fell to $4.92 only. The New York *Evening Post* declares that these are the lowest rates on record "since sterling exchange was quoted in its present form." The present form of quotation dates from 1874, when it was introduced in accordance with an Act of Congress which made $4.86⅝ the par of exchange. In the panic of September, 1873, the rate of exchange dropt to a point which *The Evening Post* finds, on the present basis, would be nearly equivalent to $4.62⅝, from which it appears that the low record of February 16—

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that is, $4.79—was considerably exceeded in the panic of 1873.

As to exchange on Berlin it may be added here that, on February 24, the decline in German bills carried the rate to 82¾, the lowest level yet touched by Berlin exchange.

DEPOSITS OF OUT-OF-TOWN MONEY IN NEW YORK BANKS

Before the Federal Reserve banking system got into working condition, it was estimated by many economic experts that the balances of interior institutions with banks in New York would drop sharply, but thus far no signs of a fulfilment of these predictions have come to light. On the contrary, the deposits in New York banks made by outside banks have increased. What the result may be at the end of the term of three years, in which country banks must transfer their reserve deposits to Federal Reserve banks, remains to be seen. New York bankers themselves estimated that they would suffer eventually as much as 40 per cent. in reduced deposits. The first transfer made should have caused reductions of millions in deposits, and yet thus far there has been no loss, but rather an increase. Other points relating to this subject are set forth in the New York *Times Annalist:*

"The figures given below were obtained from the largest banks in the city, their total deposits amounting to 62 per cent. of the total deposits of all the fifty-two national banks in the city. Their aggregate deposits from out-of-town national banks on the several dates were:

Feb. 15, '15.	*Oct. 15, '14.*	*Feb. 15, '14.*	*Oct. 15, '13.*
$222,074,743	$157,850,090	$215,279,633	$188,878,473

"The figures for six of these banks are given separately, so the variations among them may be seen. These show the deposits with them of out-of-town national banks:

Feb. 15, '15	*Oct. 15, '14*	*Feb. 15, '14*	*Oct. 15, '13*
$16,332,468	$13,802,426	$16,856,028	$13,882,974
3,712,129	3,713,404	3,896,594	4,194,482
32,806,197	25,202,635	33,706,148	32,054,710
62,346,521	39,660,106	56,132,349	49,619,400
53,184,000	36,593,000	50,812,000	42,178,000
16,111,877	13,372,760	14,544,007	13,674,100

"While very few State institutions have become members of the Federal Reserve system, the balances of other than national banks are given, as showing about the same trend. These include State banks, trust companies, and savings-banks:

Feb. 15, '15	*Oct. 15, '14*	*Feb. 15, '14*	*Oct. 15, '13*
$5,290,783	$3,989,620	$4,508,617	$4,317,975
2,515,799	2,001,721	2,805,552	2,364,097
19,993,978	17,586,113	21,525,049	20,452,938
27,993,921	20,083,550	25,695,345	21,746,536
47,427,000	38,522,000	44,875,000	35,451,000
6,135,852	5,747,656	6,360,467	5,054,298

"The out-of-town deposits of one large bank were not separated, as between national and other banks. In the aggregate they were:

Feb. 15, '15	*Oct. 15, '14*	*Feb. 15, '14*	*Oct. 15, '13*
$57,763,177	$59,015,187	$61,984,688	$58,482,997

"The chief factor in bringing about an increase instead of a decrease of deposits, over and above the seasonal gain, has been, of course, the abnormal monetary ease that now prevails."

HIGHER COMMODITY PRICES

With the large advance in prices for cereals, *Bradstreet's* index-number for February 1 worked out at $9.6621, which, with two exceptions, was "the highest level ever recorded." The exceptions are those for August 15 and September 1, 1914. The number for February 1 shows an advance of 5.6 per cent. over the number for January 1. In England prices in the month of January advanced 7 per cent., showing how much more extensive has been the rise in prices over there. Cereals now command here the highest prices known in years, flour being quoted at $7 a barrel. *Bradstreet's* says further:

"One need hardly be reminded of the enormous export demands of Europe, which with speculative activities have forced up home prices to levels usually witnessed when scanty crops have been gathered.

"Incidentally, war influences play an important rôle in raising prices of certain kinds of drugs to inordinately dear points, a noteworthy reflection of this fact being found in the high quotations for and the marked scarcity of carbolic acid, now quoted at $1 a pound, and at the same time the great struggle oversea, directly or indirectly, also enhances the value of wool, leather, jute, hemp, and many other articles. On the other hand, it depresses such commodities as cotton, apples, tobacco, and naval stores by restricting their free sale in oversea markets. On balance, however, the factors making for a higher range of prices are more weighty than those working on the descending scale. Therefore, it is quite logical to find, as we do, that the index-number compiled by this journal as of February 1 works out at $9.6621.

"Six groups advanced within a month's time, while a like number declined, and one (fruits) remained stationary. Breadstuffs, textiles, metals, coal and coke, oils and chemicals and drugs ascended, while live stock, provisions, hides and leather, naval stores, building-materials, and the miscellaneous group fell. Some of the changes are quite negligible, and, therefore, may be passed over. Breadstuffs went up because of enormous export demands, while textiles rose on dearer cotton, exports of which improved, and higher prices for hemp, wool, jute, and flax. Metals went up, thanks to better prices for copper and tin. Oils ascended chiefly because of a sharp rise in linseed-oil. Chemicals and drugs soared solely because of a smart rise in carbolic acid. Naval stores declined.

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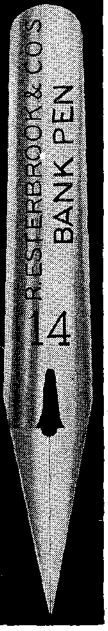

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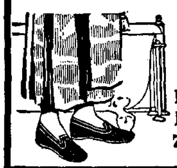

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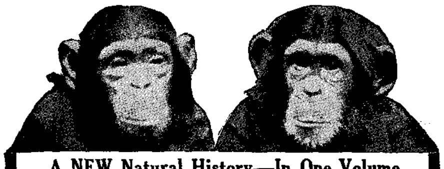

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

February 16.—The Austrians reoccupy Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina.

February 17.—It is stated that German troops, driving the Russians before them, have crossed the province of Suwalki and are within 13 miles of the Russian fortress of Grodno. The capture of Grodno implies the severance of the Warsaw-Petrograd railroad.

February 18.—Turkey apologizes to Greece and yields to her demands for reparation, thus averting another impending conflict.

February 20.—A later German estimate of the Russian losses in the East Prussia battle is 170,000. The Russians admit the loss of one army corps.

February 21.—According to Russian reports, portions of the Twentieth Russian Army Corps are separated from the main army, in the retreat from East Prussia, and surrounded by the Germans between Suwalki and Goldap.

Russia claims in the Karpathians, during the preceding 24 hours, the capture of 48,331 Austrian officers and men, with 17 cannon and 118 mitrailleuses.

February 22.—By continuous fighting the trapt Russians near Suwalki force their way south 32 miles to the forests near Augustowa, where they escape.

Austria reports fighting between Volovecz and the Vereczke Pass in the Karpathians, in which the Russians made a vain attempt, in a blinding snowstorm, to drive further south. Fighting on the Dniester River in Galicia is expanding.

February 23.—Heavy fighting in Russian Poland continues along the Narew River, in the province of Lomza, and on its northern tributary, the Bober River. German detachments on the offensive for some days near Osowiec, on the Lyck-Brest Kitovsk railway, Petrograd describes as forced back by artillery-fire.

IN THE WEST

February 17.—In the Argonne region, says a dispatch, bitterly contested engagements extending over several days are brought to a conclusion. Much of the fighting appears to have been at the point of the bayonet, the Germans fighting in massed formation, with heavy losses but eventual advantage.

The French capture the village of Norroy, near Xon, in Lorraine, and occupy the whole position, according to a report which denies the assertion that the Germans evacuated the position. Hot fighting in the Champagne district is claimed as favorable to the Allies, Paris referring to the "many prisoners" taken.

February 18.—General Joffre removes fourteen generals of brigade to the reserve list, in addition to nine generals of division removed similarly the preceding day. The positions are filled by younger men.

February 20.—Fighting continues in the Champagne district, with contradictory reports of the advantage gained by each side.

The Germans claim decided progress in the Vosges, including the capture of Hochrodberg, the heights near Hochrod, and the hamlets of Dretzel and Widenthal, in the region southeast of Sulzern.

February 22.—Paris claims that five civil-

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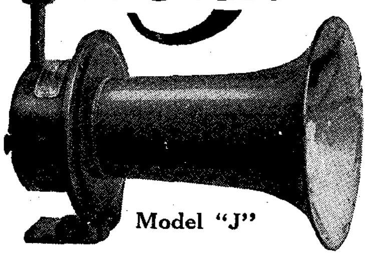

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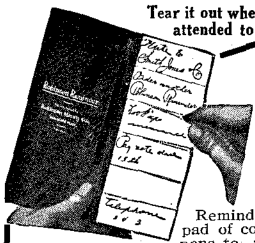

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MARINE

February 18.—The German steamship *Holger* arrives at a South-American port, carrying the crews of the British ships *Hemisphere*, *Potaro*, *Sumatra*, and *Wilfrid*, sunk by the German auxiliary cruiser *Kronprinz Wilhelm*, off the coast of northern Brazil. The *Holger* carries also the crew and passengers of the *Highland Brae*, sunk by the *Kronprinz* after its cargo was seized.

The steamer *Nordcap* is lost in the Baltic Sea by a mine explosion.

February 19.—In the Marine War Zone Norway suffers the loss of the *Belridge* by submarine off Folkstone, and the *Nordkyn* by a mine in the Baltic. The French steamship *Dinorah* is torpedoed off Dieppe.

February 20.—In the Marine War Zone Great Britain loses the *Downshire* in the Irish Sea and the *Cambank* off the Welsh coast, by submarine.

The American steamship *Evelyn* strikes a mine in the North Sea and goes down with a $500,000 cotton cargo for Bremen. The crew is saved.

February 22.—Two British and one Norwegian craft are sunk by German submarines. London believes that three of the raiding submarines also sank, and Amsterdam reports two large German submarines missing for two days and believed lost.

February 23.—The *Carib*, American merchantman, former Clyde liner, laden with cotton for Bremen, strikes a mine and sinks in the North Sea, with part of her crew. Germany calls attention to the fact that the *Carib*, like the *Evelyn*, was not using the route laid down in the German marine instructions.

February 24.—A British steamer, no cargo, is torpedoed off Beachy Head, with a loss of three lives.

DOMESTIC

February 18.—Germany's reply to our protest against the Marine War Zone decree states that the original plan must be enforced and recommends that convoys accompany American merchantmen.

February 19.—A British reply is received to our note of protest against the use of neutral flags by belligerents for protection. Great Britain justifies the use of our flag in the case of the *Lusitania*, but utterly disclaims any intention of employing neutral flags as a general means of protection.

A second note, anent the seizure of the *Wilhelmina*, claims that further reprisals in the seizure and declaration of contraband are necessary because of the German War Zone declaration.

February 20.—A record-breaking attendance of 300,000 marks the opening day of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

February 21.—Piute Indian outlaws and Utah deputy sheriffs engage in a battle near Bluff, Utah, in which one white and two red men are killed.

February 22.—The battle between the Piutes and Utah sheriffs continues, the whites, who are hard driven by the Indians' stratagems, endeavoring to capture Old Polk, the Piute leader, and Hatch, his son. The Indians have declared they intend to fight to the death.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"P. E. R.," Clarksburg, W. Va.—"Will you kindly advise me whether the word 'summons' is both singular and plural, or whether the plural is 'summons' or 'summonses'?"

A *summons* is singular. The plural form of this word is *summonses;* the singular should never be used when the plural is meant, as this word is not one of the class in which the singular and plural are of the same form.

"A. L. L.," Chicago, Ill.—"Where do the following lines occur in Emerson's writings? 'If a man write a better book, . . . make a better mouse-trap, . . . the world will wear a path to his door.'"

Nowhere in Emerson will you find the citation you give. It was written by Elbert Hubbard, of East Aurora, New York.

"M. A. H.," Santa Cruz, Cal.—"Please give the correct pronunciation of 'Fidus Achates.'"

Fidus Achates is pronounced *fai'dus a-ke'tiz—ai* as in *aisle; u* as in *but; a* as in *sofa; e* as in *they;* and *i* as in *police.*

"L. E. O.," Saucier, Miss.—"(1) How do you spell the given name 'Emry'? (2) Is 'Loren' a full name, or is it derived from the word 'Lorenzo'? Also, is the name 'Loran' complete or a derivation?"

(1) The name is spelled *Emory.* (2) *Lorenzo* is the Italian or Spanish form of *Lawrence. Lorenz* is one of the German forms and *Laurenz* is another. *Loren* may be an abbreviation of these. We do not know *Loran.*

"M. G. N.," Berkeley, Cal.—The forms "this much" and "that much" are English idioms, "that much" having been used since 1634, and in 1805 by no less a light than Thomas Jefferson. The form "this much" dates from 1586, and inasmuch as usage is the arbiter in these matters, to object to them is futile.

"V. O. N. S.," Ashland, Ore.—"Kindly tell me the difference between the words *depository* and *depositary.*"

The word *depository* in the sense of a place where anything is deposited or stored dates from 1750. The word *depositary*, having the same sense, dates from 1797. Both forms are in good use, but the older is the more common, owing to the fact that *depositary* is used to designate a person who receives deposits as distinguished from *depositor*, one who makes the deposit.

"E. D. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please give pronunciation of the term *hoi polloi*, and state from which language it is taken."

This phrase means "the common people, the crowd," etc., and is pronounced *hoy polloy.* It comes from the Greek.

"F. S. W.," Hanover, N. H.—"Which is correct, *unsanitary* or *insanitary?*"

Both words are in good use, and the matter of preference is purely one of personal choice.

"J. C. W.," New Glasgow, N. S.—"Is the word 'midweek' properly used in 'A popular *midweek* sociable'?"

Mid-week is correctly used in the sentence submitted, but should be written with a hyphen, and not as a solid word.

"G. C.," Eatonton, Ga.—"Please give correct pronunciation of the following words: *Les Misêrables, Pathē, calliope, leisure.*"

Les Miserables—e as in *they, s* silent; *i* as in *machine, s* as in *those, e* as in *they, a* as in *art, es* silent. *Pathē*—pa-te, *a* as in *artistic, t* as in *tin, e* as in *they. Calliope—c* as in *cat, a* as in *about, li* as in *like, o* as in *obey, pe* as in *pea. Leisure—lei* as *lea* in *leaf, sure* as *sure* in *treasure;* or, to rime with *measure.*

"J. F. M.," Coshocton, Ohio.—"What does the phrase 'By and large' mean?"

The phrase "by and large" means "in its fulness; in all respects"; as, take the thing *by and large*, it is the best of its kind. *Naut.* Alternately well up to and off from the wind: said of a sailing vessel.